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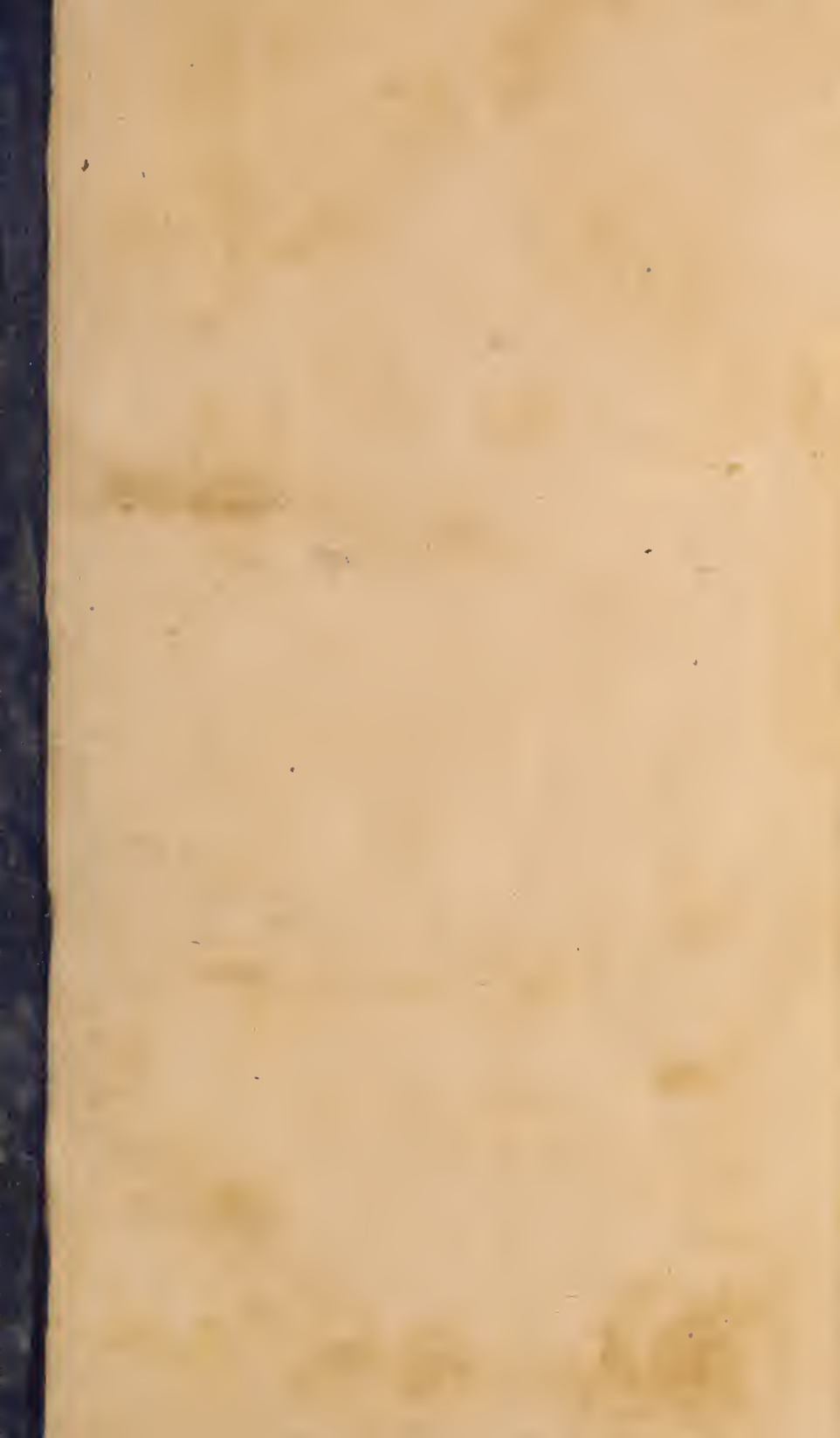
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VOL. XII.—JUNE, 1843.—No. 6.

ART. I. *Brief Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language; with an Appendix. By J. Taylor Jones, Bangkok. Printed at the mission press, 1842. Noticed by G. T. LAY.*

By the publication of this little work, Mr. Jones has earned the thanks of every true lover of general literature, and at the same time offered a suitable present to that great cause, which claims the consecration of his life and his talents. The pedigree and affinity of language is one of the most authentic sources of information as to the order and relative periods, in which the family of mankind was ramified and dispersed over the different regions of the earth. Every grammatical work, therefore, that elucidates the principles of any hitherto untouched language is a fresh aid to help us in our researches, and furnishes us with new evidences of the harmony and mutual connection which subsist among the various dialects of the world. It yields an unappropriated stock of arguments to strengthen the probability, that oral communication had originally but one common root, and consequently man only one common parentage.

Mr. Jones is concise in his rules and observations, but these rules and observations are so well conceived and so correctly expressed, that they give us a lively portraiture of the Siamese language in its grammatical structure, accidence and analysis.

The alphabet consists of thirty-six consonants, which from their shape appear to have been dervied from the *Nagri* or Sanscrit alphabet. To this opinion the author seems to subscribe, remarking in this preface, that—"the best informed natives confess their ignorance of everything except the mere fact, that not only their own,

but also the neighboring countries, Kamboja, Laos, Burniah, and Pegu were all indebted for their written characters to Hindustan." The characters when taken together do not form a beautiful assemblage like those of the Arabic, the Armenian and the Mantchou Tartar. Their unsightliness may be in some measure due to the imperfection of typography, as the printer's art in these distant regions lacks the skill and the materials which are so abundant at our highly favored homes. The archives of Siam may contain specimens of calligraphy fitted to delight the eye while they inform the judgment. But on this subject I am unable to pronounce an opinion, as I have not had the pleasure of visiting that country. The consonants of the Siamese alphabet, like the Sanscrit, are regarded, when they stand without their usual helpmates, as having an inherent vowel. In the Sanscrit this potential vowel has a sound something like our *a* in father, that is the Continental *a*, but in Siamese it is equivalent to *o* as heard in the words *nor* and *modify*. The existence of potential vowels, or vowels which are heard in speech, but are not recognised in writing, suggests a reason why the Chaldee, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic languages were for many centuries written without points or notes of utterance. Each consonant had its own peculiar vowel, which custom first bestowed, and of which it continued to be the faithful depositary, while those tongues lived in the daily intercourse of men. The vowel signs of the Siamese amount to twelve, and are written above, on a level with, or below the consonants to which they appertain; as also happens in the Nagri or Sanscrit, and in the Bugis dialect of Celebes, and, as we all know, in the Masoretic punctuation of the Hebrew. They are treated as an appendage to the consonant, and, as one would be inclined to think from this very reason, are posterior in their origin and use. It is therefore no impeachment against the value of the Masoretic vowels, that they were invented at an epoch subsequent to that of the consonants, since vowels in other languages beside the Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac are seen to be in the same predicament. The consonants of the Siamese acknowledge a classification which depends upon the *pitch*, *key*, or elevation of voice wherewith they are pronounced. They are accordingly distributed by Mr. Jones into *high*, *low*, and *medial*. This threefold distinction as to pitch reminds us of the *acute*, the *grave*, and the *circumflex* of classic antiquity, though only known to us by marks which have given much trouble to learned men, and have been often the theme of warm discussion.* These were per-

* Foster's Treatise on the Greek is one of the ablest performances on this subject.

haps as simple in practice as the Siamese, but hard to be understood in theory, inasmuch as few persons have turned their attention to the subject of vocal acoustics long enough and strictly enough to comprehend its principles. The question of accentual intonations is doubtless susceptible of an explanation whether we look at the ancient Hebrew, the Chinese, or the oral language of Siam. But it is no less true, that if a man has not listened to these intonations in the land of their nativity, he cannot imitate their effect any more than he could mimic the song of a bird from a mere description of it, or the tones of a musical instrument, of which he had read, but which he had never seen nor heard when in the hands of one skillful in the use of it. It is not easy to imitate the qualities of the human voice, but its ascents and descents, and the several points at which it rests, may be represented by the movements of the finger on the string of a violin, while the bow is drawn by a practiced hand across it.

It appears to be a fact that *cantillating*, or the mixing up of a little song in conversation so as to form a kind of recitative, is a practice common to most ancient languages, while the proportion of this chanting ingredient seems to vary inversely as the latitude. In the higher latitudes no one blends any melody with his ordinary speech, but in all the warmer regions we meet with it either in conversation or reading, and sometimes in both. We have something like an exemplification of this remark in China, the land of intonations. For in the south, they are far more striking and far more essential than in the north. Natives from the southern provinces hesitate about your meaning because you do not use the right inflection; in the north, the inhabitants misunderstand you because there is some want of exactness in the pronunciation.

The roots or primitive words of the Siamese language are few in number, are confined for the most part to visible objects, and are all monosyllabic. In this however there is nothing peculiar, for I imagine that the elementary words, the original materials of every tongue, were all in the same condition at first. They referred to something that men could see, taste or handle, and they were all vocal utterances of one syllable only. If this be correct, the singularity of the Chinese language disappears, and we can at once account for the presence of monosyllables, unvaried by words of greater length, by saying the words are now what they were in the first instance, and have been kept from growing together, in obedience to what seems to be a general law, by the peculiar mode of writing, which in

the printed and perfect form, set cohesion at defiance. It is curious to observe that while the Siamese confined themselves to the mere gratification of their usual wants they were content with their own native resources, but when they had a mind to be religious or philosophic they applied for help to the ancient Bali or Pali, which easily lent them the needful supplies.

Nam, water, *kin*, earth, *hin*, a stone, and *thang*, a road, are monosyllables, refer to visible objects, and are consequently Siamese. *Bukol*, deeds of merit, and *epoka*, an affection of the mind, are words of more than one syllable, refer to some quality or action of the mind, and are consequently Bali or foreign. This humor of borrowing extraneous words for moral and physical inquiries is not more remarkable among the Siamese than it is among ourselves. So great is our passion for what comes from abroad, that we cannot describe the foliage of the humblest weed in English without the help of Latin terms.

In the derivation and composition of abstract nouns, or such words as denote things we cannot handle, taste or see, we have the semblance of an analogous practice in the English and Siamese languages. This class of nouns may be formed by joining *chai*, the mind, or *kuam*, matter, (Heb. *kum*) to a verb that applies to the feelings and thoughts. Thus with *rokod* to love, they form the abstract love: e. g. *chai-rokod* or *kuam-rokod*, love.

The termination *ment*, in English and in the continental languages, is derived from *mens*,* *chai*, or mind, and when joined to *govern*, which is a term referring to the mind, as *rokod*, to love, does in Siamese, we obtain *government*, which is in like manner an abstract noun.

The Siamese is apparently one of the connecting links between Chinese and Malay, and consequently the Polynesian. Hence it has words which slightly modified belong to one or other of those languages. For example, *fai*, fire, is not very unlike *api*, the Malay word for the same thing; and *suk*, ripe, has a strong resemblance to *shuh*, which has that meaning in Chinese.

This bestows an additional value on the study of the Siamese language; for if we assume that the Chinese, Javanese, Malays, and South Sea islanders, with the natives of Madagascar, are of common origin, and the descendants of Japhet, we are bound to point out the

* If it be contended that *mens* comes from Greek *μενω*, to abide, I answer so does *ment*, while *kuam* is originally from the Hebrew *kum*, which also means to abide, to be set up, &c.

marks of traces by which the truth and authentic nature of this derivation is established. In the physiognomy of these several nations and tribes we find strong marks of mutual resemblance. In usages too there are many points of similitude, but our circle of evidence will not be complete unless the affinity of roots, the original portions of language, lend us their useful aid.

Nouns of the Siamese language, like those that belong to the Chinese and Malay, are not susceptible of any change, by which to denote a change in number. If a proposition is made respecting one man, the numeral for one is annexed; if the affirmation applies to many, the proper word for many must be added.

The numerals last mentioned, and the adjectives in general, are written after the nouns they qualify. This is the case in Hebrew, and its cognate dialects, though not uniformly, in Malay, and in Hawaiian, but not in Chinese.

Kou di, a man good, Siamese.

Orang baik, „ „ Malay.

Kanaka maitai, „ „ Hawaiian.

Shen, hien, or *hou jin,* a good man, Chinese.

The comparison of adjectives is not effected by the annexation of particles like *er* and *est* among us, but by the help of various qualifying terms, which at first seem to have been borrowed only to supply the deficiency of grammatical apparatus, but which prove in the sequel to be the means of enriching the annunciation of the writer's or speaker's thoughts. Cicero, in his *De Oratore* if I mistake not, has a remark to the same effect when discoursing upon the subject of tropical words, which originally sprung out of the straits and necessities of language, but in the end paid the debt a thousand fold by becoming its chief graces, its choicest embellishments.

In the opening of the chapter on verbs, Mr. Jones observe—"These constitute the largest class of Siamese words, and their chief peculiarity, is the entire absence of all those distinctions which make up what is called conjugations in other languages. They are not changed to express number or mode." p. 45. In developing the principles of any particular language it is proper to inquire by what methods nouns were fitted for the office of verbs, and what be the force and signification of those auxiliary terms whereby the conditions of past, present and future, dependence, obligation and necessity are intimated. In the Hebrew and its related dialects, particles, which, by being prefixed or suffixed, that is put before or after the root, denote the future or past tense respectively, are pronouns. In

Greek and Latin, the terminations which clothe the root with the modifications of time and dependence do not so obviously indicate their origin, but they doubtless had once a meaning and once stood by themselves. This the author of the little work under consideration shows to be the case with the auxiliary particles of the Siamese. There is therefore no very wide difference between this and the languages just now adverted to in the matter of conjugating verbs, or of adapting them to express various postures of the mind; other expedients were resorted to, different materials employed, but the same end was aimed at.

In the Greek tongue, the first element of the root is doubled on certain occasions, if it be a consonant; or lengthened if it be a vowel, or gets another vowel, or is exchanged for one of a different sort. In the English we have something like this in such words as *help, holp, —take, took, —make, made*. But in Siamese the elements or letters which compose the root are not altered. This is the case with the Armenian, which has four conjugations of verbs, and a competent apparatus of modes and tenses. If, however, in the Siamese the number of auxiliary particles be small, and the root itself not capable of change to favor the variations of tense, it seems nevertheless to be better provided than the Chinese with specifications as to the time and dependence of an action. *Pai*, go, has by the help of an auxiliary *ayu*, the force of the Greek and Hebrew participle, and marks an action that is in continuance at the present time. By the use of *elow*, we obtain an aorist, that is a verb denoting an event which took place at some indefinite period in the past; as *pai-elow, went*. If *dai* precede the root, we have an equivalent for the perfect and pluperfect of the Greek and Latin, which referred to events that had been accomplished prior to some specified time. It is remarkable that this *dai* corresponds in sense to the English *have*, and the French *avoir*, which subserve the purpose of forming these very perfect and pluperfect tenses in their respective languages.

The future is formed by prefixing *cha*, which signifies *to be bound, obliged*. This is the meaning of our own auxiliary *shall*, as it appears when we trace it to the Scandinavian or Swedish, whence it descended to us. The particles *hai* and *kum* are causative or compulsory, and when added to a verb give it a force analogous to what *a* has in Arabic, *h* in Hebrew and Tahitian, and *oumbi* in Mantchou Tartar. If a small treatise were written with the view of setting forth the various expedients nations have selected in order to give modification to the verb, it would exhibit a great many curious

affinities, and show at the same time their relative wealth and poverty in the matter of grammatical accidentence.

At the end of the work the author has obliged the student with some exercises, which consist of didactic sentences, and a conversation between Confucius and one of his youthful coteremporaries. It matters little what moral maxims the Siamese adopt, or what such a person as Confucius was pleased to say, for I think I am correct in saying that no nation ever began to write about the theory of morals till they had lost the most valuable part of the practice. But the "form of oath administered in the Siamese courts," homilies and prayers used by the worshipers of Gaudama, and poetic pieces, specimens of which the author has furnished us, are valuable as they let us know what the people are, and not what they are fain to be thought. Buddhism, or the religion of Gaudama is a relic of a very ancient superstition, and consequently a perversion of the true religion: a few rays of truth shine through the gloomy night of asceticism and priestcraft. It is the presence of these scattered gleams of truth that render superstition a subject of literary curiosity, and of course any extracts from the prayer-books of Siamese are worth the perusal. Mr. Jones may ere long, it is hoped, find time to favor the world with a few selections from the laws of Siam, its poetry, and the popular superstitions, and the publication of that dictionary, which his late companion in life had prepared before her decease.

ART. II. *Capture of Wusung and Shánghái; dispatches of H. E. vice-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B., to the secretary of the Admiralty.*

To the secretary of the Admiralty, &c , &c., &c.

Dated Cornwallis, Wusung harbor, 17th June, 1842.

Sir,—I did myself the honor of apprising the lords commissioners of the admiralty on the 26th ultimo from Chápú, that his excellency lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough and myself had it in contemplation to make our next descent at Wusung, situated at the entrance of a large river of that name branching from the Yángtsh' kiáng; and I have now the gratification of reporting to their lordships that after a severe cannonading yesterday from her majesty's squadron and the steam vessels of the Indian Navy under my command, and a spirited resistance on the part of the Chinese, the whole of their numerous and heavy batteries, defended by several thousand men, were carried with

little comparative loss by the seamen and marines; and a practicable place for disembarking the troops having been thus secured, the combined forces under sir Hugh Gough took possession of Paushán, a city of the third class, at the northern extremity of the sea line of batteries, without further resistance.

In detailing these operations, I beg to inform their lordships, that as soon as the guns, arms, and military stores of every description taken at Chápú were effectually destroyed, not a moment was lost in reëmbarking the troops.

The fleet sailed from thence on the 28th of May, and on the following day reached the Rugged island, lying fourteen leagues distant to the eastward, where commanders Kellet and Collinson had recently discovered a safe and extensive sound, conveniently situated as an anchorage for the expedition, pending the further examination of those officers assisted by lieut. Maitland, of the *Algerine*, to ascertain a safe channel for the large ships into the Yángtsz' kiáng; but it was not until the 4th instant, that they were able to rejoin us with a satisfactory report of their investigation.

The fleet proceeded to the northward on the following day; but from the strength of the tides, calms, fogs and the necessity of anchoring during the nights, we did not arrive at the appointed rendezvous off the Amherst rocks before the 8th, when the *Modeste*, with the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* steam vessels, were immediately detached off Wúsung to intercept any communication with that place; and six of the small vessels were at the same time placed as beacons at the edge of the shoals on the north side of the channel, leading into the Yángtsz' kiáng; this highly important duty was executed most skillfully by commanders Kellet and Collinson, as no land marks are visible on the low bank of the river by which the dangers can be defined; and the *Ariadne*, iron steam vessel, very narrowly escaped foundering by striking on the point of a rock, before unknown, near the position taken up by the *Algerine*. This rock is awash at low water, and had not more than four or five feet on it at the time; the bottom of the steam vessel was completely perforated, and the compartment which contains the engine instantaneously filled with water, but by prompt assistance from the squadron, and a sail being got under her bottom, the leak was sufficiently absorbed to enable her, with the assistance of the *Sesostris*, to reach Chusan, where I trust her damages will be made good in a few weeks.

The weather continued too thick for the ships again to break ground before the 13th, when I am happy to say the *Cornwallis*, conducted by commander

Blonde, *Columbia*—*Jupiter*, troop ship—*Phlegethon*, *Tenasserim*, *Medusa*, steam vessels.

Kellet, and accompanied by the squadron stated in the margin, and twelve transports succeeded in reaching the anchorage off Wúsung under sail without a single accident, though running for a distance of thirty miles in water which only exceeded by three feet the draft of this ship.

I found that commander Watson, with Mr. Forster, master of the *Modeste*, had been indefatigable since their arrival in making observations and sounding the narrow channel by which alone the Wúsung river can be approached. The banks at the entrance were lined with strong batteries; the western side presenting for three miles an uninterrupted fortified embankment mounting 134 guns, between the city of Paushán and the village of Wúsung. This village is bounded by a creek, on the opposite bank of which a semi-circular

battery mounting ten 24 pounders was erected to flank the entrance of the river. A strong fort, mounting 21 guns, at the eastern entrance of the Wú-sung, completed the sea defense, making a total of 175 guns, which were all placed in judicious positions.

The distance between the last mentioned fort on the east side and the main battery on the west line is scarcely a mile, and the channel which runs between them on the west side in a curved direction, is not more than 320 yards wide. A close reconnaissance was made by sir Hugh Gough and myself in the *Medusa*, steam vessel, on the 14th, but we were unable to discover any spot where the troops could be landed, except under the guns of the ships; and I could not entertain a doubt of soon effecting this object, if they could be placed in good positions for cannonading the works.

Although the weather was unfavorable, every difficulty was overcome by the zeal and perseverance of commanders Kellet and Collinson, assisted by the masters of H. M.'s ships named in the margin, who during the night
Cornwallis—Mr. Jonas Cooker.
Blonde—H. A. Thomas.
Modeste—John T. Foster.
Columbine—Richard G. Wills.
sounded and buoyed the channel with admirable accuracy. The *Medusa* was then advanced as near to the batteries as we could venture to anchor her, supported by guard boats to prevent the Chinese removing the buoys, and by the vigilance of lieut. Hewitt none of them were disturbed.

The *Sesostris* returned from Chusan on the 15th, and the wind being adverse for the ships taking up their positions under sail, I determined on placing them against the batteries by the aid of the steam vessels; and the following morning, from the state of the weather and tide being favorable for our purpose, they were lashed alongside of H. M.'s ships at dawn of day, and at 6 o'clock the whole proceeded to the attack in the following order: *Blonde*, towed by the *Tenasserim*. *Cornwallis*, by *Sesostris*. *Modeste*, by *Nemesis*. *Columbine*, by *Phlegethon*. *Clio*, by *Pluto*.

Algerine to get in as far as possible under sail; the *Medusa* being reserved to meet any unexpected contingency. The *Blonde* and *Cornwallis* were directed to anchor against the heaviest batteries at the entrance on the Western side; and when placed the sloops were to proceed higher up under the cover of this fire, to attack those adjoining the village of Wú-sung, and the flanking battery immediately opposite to it; which it was evident could be passed and enfiladed if the depth of water marked on the charts in our possession proved correct. The *Blonde* was kept ahead of the *Cornwallis* to be ready to support the sloops should they require it; the narrowness of the channel in which we were to anchor making it doubtful in that event whether there would be space for her to pass this ship.

Captain Bouchier led in with his accustomed gallantry and ability, closely followed by the *Cornwallis* bearing my flag under a heavy fire from the batteries on both sides which we were obliged to approach. Commanders Kellet and Collinson handsomely volunteered their assistance as pilots, and about half past six o'clock the two ships were anchored by the stern in excellent positions, within five hundred yards of the batteries, the sloops passing on successively to their stations. The *Algerine* was obliged to bring up astern of the *Cornwallis*, and the *Sesostris* after casting off from this ship, in proceeding to take a station to enfilade the fort on the eastern side, unfortunately

took the ground, but in a position which enabled commander Ormsby to render very essential service, of which he ably availed himself.

Before the Tenasserim could take up her assigned station, the North Star was observed outside endeavoring to enter the channel; the former vessel was therefore dispatched to tow her into position; and under the guidance of commander Kellet, she was placed in a good berth ahead of the Blonde in time to participate in our operations. The Tenasserim then attempted to close the eastern battery with which the Sesostris and some of the larboard guns of the Cornwallis were engaged, but in doing so she likewise took the ground, although in a situation to render very effective service. It is but justice to say that the Chinese evinced much firmness in their guns and kept up a smart fire for a considerable time, although it gradually slackened after the ships opened on them.

The gun practice of the squadron equalled my most sanguine expectations, and by eight o'clock our opponents were all driven from their batteries, those opposite to the ships being reduced to a ruinous state. Large bodies of troops, however, were still observed from our mast-heads collected in different directions to oppose our landing; but they were at length dispersed by shells which were thrown with excellent precision by the gunnery officers of the Cornwallis and Blonde, with the addition of some rockets from the former ship. During these proceedings at the entrance of the river, the Modeste, Columbine, and Clio led on with great spirit by commander Watson, and skillfully conducted by the steam vessels respectively attached to them, gallantly and completely achieved the service assigned them; the Modeste pushed at once into the creek at the village of Wusung, while the Columbine and Clio approached the opposite flank of the semi-circular battery which was immediately abandoned; and the guns adjoining the village being soon silenced, the three commanders landed at the head of their men about eight o'clock, and took possession of it, but not without some resistance from the Chinese troops in that quarter. On perceiving this movement, the main body of the seamen and marines disembarked opposite the Cornwallis and Blonde under captain Bouchier, supported by captains Peter Richards and sir J. Everard Howe; and forming a junction with commander Watson's party, the whole line of the western batteries were completely in our hands.

The Chinese in the eastern battery, which also suffered considerably, retired shortly afterwards, when commander Ormsby promptly landed with a party of men from the Sesostris and Tenasserim, and destroyed the guns and works. The smaller steam vessels equally contributed to the success which attended commander Watson's division, and when the Nemesis and Phlegathon were disengaged from the Modeste and Columbine, lieutenants Hall and McCleverty proceeded with their usual activity in chase of thirteen war-junks which had fired on them in their advance; these were totally destroyed, each mounting three guns beside small arms, but the crews after sustaining much loss made their escape. Three small junks, newly constructed with paddle wheels to work by hand, were also taken. In performing this service, the Nemesis took the ground and remained some hours on shore, but got off without injury; and I must not omit to notice the exertions of the Medusa and Pluto with similar approbation.

No time was lost in dispatching the available steam vessels for the troops, and before 1 o'clock, I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole of the land force disembarked without accident under their gallant general, opposite to the Cornwallis; and in the afternoon the combined forces entered Páushan without resistance. I now gladly acquit myself of a very gratifying part of my duty in bearing testimony to the gallantry and satisfactory conduct of the captains, officers, and men of all ranks in the Royal and Indian Navy, and Royal Marines under my command. It would be almost invidious to particularize where all have displayed the same emulative spirit of enterprise and zeal; the whole being entitled to my unqualified commendation; but from the special position of my flag captain, I may be allowed without prejudice to these sentiments to express my acknowledgments for the valuable assistance which I at all times derive from the unwearied exertions and good judgment of capt. P. Richards, and I add that my secretary Mr. Chinmo, and flag lieutenant Charles E. Tennant, have invariably attended me on every occasion of service with most praiseworthy zeal.

* * * * It is impossible to state accurately either the force or the loss of the Chinese, as they are quick in removing those who have suffered, but from the number of bodies found in different directions I cannot estimate their killed at less than one hundred, and a proportionate number of wounded; and from various accounts they must have had from five to ten thousand men for the defense of Wúsung and Páushán.

Many additional guns have fallen into our hands at and to the northward of the city; a considerable number of those taken are of copper, which we are now embarking in the ships of war and transports; and as soon as the destruction of the Chinese military stores is completed, the general and myself propose to advance on the city of Shánghái. I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PARKER, Vice-admiral.

Return of killed and wounded on board her majesty's ships and vessels and those of the Indian navy, in the attack on the batteries of Wúsung, the 16th day of June, 1842.

Blonde; killed, C. C. Hewitt, first lieutenant, Royal Marines, and James Power, A. B.; wounded, G. Tradescant Lay, interpreter, slightly, Richard Purvis, mid., slightly, and Richard Sambel, A. B., severely.—Modeste; wounded, Chas. Hancock, William Webb and James Young, private Royal Marines; severely, Wm. Farrell, captain of foretop, and F. Garland, ordy., slightly.—Columbine; wounded, James Brett, private Royal Marines, severely.—Clio; wounded, James Price, capt. forecastle, severely.—Algerine; wounded, Richard Windle and H. Edwards, A. B., severely, J. Wright, corporal Royal Marines, slightly, and J. Lucas, private Royal Marines, dangerously.—Sesostris; wounded, E. Roberts, master, A. J. Smith, mate, James McKay, Alex. Barrow and Davy Davis, A. B., slightly.—Nemesis; wounded, William Conner, A. B., slightly, and Charles Cook, Bombay artillery man, dangerously.—Pluto; wounded, James Richard, A. B., dangerously, loss of both legs.—Phlegethon; wounded, James Bryant, quarter master, severely, J. Hasty, A. B., severely, and J. Cameron, A. B. badly.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c., &c.

Dated Cornwallis, Wúsung harbor, 24th June, 1842.

Sir,—In anticipation of our advance on Shánghái, communicated in my letter No 128 of the 17th instant, I beg to acquaint you, for the information

of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa* were dispatched up the river on that day with commander Kellet to ascertain if any obstruction might be expected either from the Chinese forces, or want of water for the steam vessels in their passage with the troops; but they returned in a few hours, having been stopped by two strong batteries on each side of the river, about six miles above Wúsung; that on the left bank mounting 46, and on the opposite 14 guns: the latter opened a distant but ineffectual fire on the steam vessels. The *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio*, towed by the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Pluto*, were therefore immediately sent in advance, with directions to commander Watson to take up a position as near as possible to these batteries, without drawing their fire until the Expeditionary forces joined; but to destroy the guns and stores in them, if the panic caused by the attack of the 16th should induce the Chinese to quit them without much resistance.

The expeditionary forces were joined on the 16th by the *Dido*, with 8 transports, containing the 2d Madras Native Infantry, and other reinforcements from India; and the destruction of the guns and military stores at Páushán and Wúsung being completed, the troops were embarked on the morning of the 19th, in the *Tenasserim*, *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon* and *Pluto*, which respectively took the *North Star*, *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio* in tow, and proceeded up the river; the marines of the squadron being put on board the *Medusa*, in which the general and his staff did me the honor to accompany me, together with captains Bouchier, Richards, and Keppel, and a few boats from their respective ships to assist in landing the troops—a force of about five hundred men, including some Horse Artillery, were also dispatched by the General by land towards Sháughái, which is about 12 miles above Wúsung.

With the exception of one or two narrow channels, we found no difficulty in navigating this splendid river, and by half past one o'clock had approached within sight of the city, when the *North Star*, which was leading, observed a range of batteries at the north end of it which soon afterwards opened a distant fire without doing any mischief. The squadron was then directed by signal to cast off the steamers and engage, when the ships promptly shot into close positions; and on the discharge of two well directed broadsides from the *North Star* and *Modeste*, (by which four guns were dismounted) and a few guns from the steam vessels, the Chinese fled with precipitation, and captain Bouchier immediately landed with the seamen and marines, and took possession of the batteries on which 49 guns (17 of brass) were mounted, and a considerable quantity of arms of different descriptions; the whole of which, with the exception of the brass guns, were destroyed. The troops disembarked in the city from the steam vessels nearly at the same time, when they were joined by the party that marched from Wúsung, which had previously entered on the west side, but the Mandarin authorities had all fled, and the principal inhabitants were departing as fast as possible in every direction. The *Columbine* and *Medusa*, were sent to the southward of the city to endeavor to check this depopulation, but although the river at Sháughái is not less than 650 yards wide, it was literally covered with junks and boats of all sizes carrying off furniture and goods. The respectable inhabitants, however, that did remain, appeared to regard us with less apprehension than I had anywhere before seen,

and they freely produced the supplies of provisions, &c., that were required. We were informed that the day before our arrival a serious affray had occurred between the inhabitants and the mandarin party, and several lives lost in consequence of the heavy exactions of the latter for the avowed purpose of defending the place and their hasty abandonment of it on our approach. A large quantity of guns, arms and other ammunitions of war, as well as an abundant store of rice, were found in the arsenal and magazines at Shánghái; and while the land forces were occupied in examining and destroying them, and the ships in getting off the brass guns, &c.—feeling very desirous to ascertain, as far as it was practicable, the navigable course of the river, and other water communications of the interior, captain Bouchier and commander Kellet proceeded on the 20th with the Phlegethon and Medusa, the Barge, and some marines of the Cornwallis, and a boat of the Columbine, for 30 miles without interruption, when two batteries of 5 guns each were observed on the left bank in the supposed vicinity of Sungkiáng: they were however abandoned on the approach of the steam vessels, and lieutenant Wise, with the boats and marines of the Cornwallis, landed and destroyed them without resistance, although a considerable body of troops had assembled within a short distance. Captain Bouchier's report of his progress up the river was so satisfactory that I determined to prosecute the examination still further, and accordingly proceeded on the following day with the addition of the Nemesis, and we succeeded in ascending 37 miles in a direct line, and 47 including the sinuosities of the river, above Shánghái, where we were stopped by the shallowness of the water at the entrance of a large lagoon; but having spoken with some small junks loaded with coal which left Súchau fú only on the preceding day, we satisfactorily ascertained that there is a water communication from the Wúsung river with that rich and populous city; and that we had actually reached within 25 miles of it, with encouraging hopes that the small steamers may convey troops within a short distance of it should it be desirable.

Commander Kellet's zeal on this service, and on every other which he is engaged, exceeds all praise; and I have the satisfaction of herewith transmitting for their lordship's information a sketch which he has drawn with much ability of the coast of the Wúsung from its entrance as far as we have proceeded. It will convey to their lordships the best idea of the locality in which we have been operating, and I trust prove a satisfactory addition to our present geographical knowledge of these parts. The troops were all re-embarked at Shánghái early on the morning of the 23d, when the squadron dropped down the river, and they were in the course of the afternoon transferred to their respective transports at the anchorage off Wúsung. The surveying vessels and light ships of the squadron will now proceed up the Yángtsh' kiáng, and their lordships may depend that no time will be lost in proceeding with the Expeditionary forces in prosecution of further operations.

I have, &c., (Signed) WILLIAM PARKER, Vice-admiral.

Abstract of the ordnance captured at Wúsung, Páushan and Shánghái.

East face of Páushan	-	-	-	28
North face of Páushan	-	-	-	16
Northwest of the city	-	-	-	31
Coast batteries near entrance	-	-	-	3

West line of defense at Wúsung	154	
Eastern line of defense	21	
	—	175
Batteries between Wúsung and Shánghái	55	
In the arsenal and batteries at Shánghái	70	
Above Shánghái	10	
	—	135

ART. III. *State and Prospects of China, viewed in connection with the extension of the Christian religion.* By a Correspondent.

CHINA has recently undergone wonderful changes, at least it is so in the estimation of foreigners. There was a time when nobody cared for this country. It was too far off to attract the attention of western nations. They knew—both men and women knew—that a delightful beverage was easily procurable from the leaf of a shrub growing in the celestial empire. So iudifferent were even the news-mongers, that the *Times* once refused to insert an article regarding this country, though pay was proffered as for advertisements. Petitions sent to ministers and to parliament were laid on the table, there to lie neglected. If a solitary volume appeared, setting forth the resources, the power, and the weakness, of this great empire, few were found to read it. The public mind was not, and could not be, roused to give attention to this country. Such was the state of things till the spring of 1839, when Lin's memorable edict fell like a thunder-bolt—and changes commenced.

As soon as the surrender of the 20,291 chests of opium to the Chinese government was made known, an electric shock ran round the world, and the whole race of scribblers poured forth their declamations, all deeming themselves quite competent to decide every question, political or commercial. Men of all classes and all professions—soldiers and scholars, merchants and missionaries, statesmen and philosophers—emulated each other in this new field; fancy furnishing them with facts; and imagination with logic. The more ignorant the writers were, the more fully and the more learnedly did they expatiate. It was amusing to read the clashing opinions which were banded to and fro. The spotless innocence of the immaculate Chinese was portrayed on the one hand, and the blamelessness and

stern integrity of the foreign trader were extolled on the other. Again the Chinese were judged by the international law of western nations, and chastisement awarded without mercy, while the smugglers were declared outlaws, worthy only of death. By one party, war was to be waged with vengeance;—by another, the employment of coercion was murderous. No question perhaps was ever presented in such a variety of aspects. But very little regard, all this while, was had to his imperial majesty Táukwáng, who ought to have been sole arbiter. As the quarrel thickened, it soon became evident that the emperor and his ministers were not to be reasoned with by a mere show of force. Something of a harder character seemed indispensably necessary in order to carry conviction, and settle and fix all matters on a firm basis. Against the barbarians a decree for extermination was launched from the dragon-throne. All the empire was on tip-toe with expectation. Two expeditions had already failed. A third was at last seen upon the Child of the Ocean. The crisis came; peace was concluded; and probably copies of the treaty will have been exchanged, ere this is published. Thousands of expectants stand ready to become actors in the opening scenes.

Being among those simple-hearted folks who firmly believe that the stone cut out without hands is to become a great mountain and fill the whole earth, I will, with your permission, Mr. Editor, invite the attention of your readers to the consideration of a subject of the highest interest—*the religious revolution of the Chinese empire*. In a little time, Confucianism, Buddhism, and all other forms of idolatry will fall; and there will rise on their minds a new system, a kingdom of truly celestial origin.

The great revolutions, which have been changing the face of the western world since the middle of the 18th century, may be said to have commenced in North America. A fire was there kindled, the sparks of which first ignited Europe, and subsequently the whole of the new world. As in former time, the course of events was, in accordance with the great luminary, from east to west, and as every grand impulse came in that direction; so at present, everything has changed, and the west is pregnant with the most astonishing invention, and the spirit of change and enterprise is taking its course to the far off regions of the east. As soon as France had involved all Europe in war, it then appeared that these revolutionary movements had indirectly contributed to the aggrandizement of Russia, the champion of ignorant princes. This colossal power came with overwhelming force upon the Turkish empire; while France, by

her operations in Africa, greatly contributed to restrict and diminish the influence of Mohammedanism. England, singularly placed as a maritime state, and having gained large accessions of territory in Southern Asia, could not but materially influence the destinies of this quarter of the world. In the north, Russia, reaching the confines of Kamtschatka, established its power in that quarter, without having encountered any influence or authority to dispute its sway. Everywhere in the south, British arms were victorious, reaching to Nípál, to Burmah, to Cabúl, and to the very confines of the Chinese empire. Nor were they to be stayed here by any imaginary or real obstacles, which the government of this empire could create. The same power that had humbled Turkey in the dust showed itself to be more than a match for the millions of this empire. The Chinese claim to universal supremacy has been *vetted*.

However important the late struggle may be, in its bearing on commercial and political relations, it has yet a much higher import when we contemplate it as affecting the eternal destinies of the present and future millions of this empire. When we hear good people declaring against the late struggle, as a strife against a wise providence, they disclose a wish to have all existing abominations tolerated, and the door to all future improvements closed. This is almost as absurd as the secret wish to see war and bloodshed spreading, in order that China may be opened and free intercourse established—in plain English, to do evil that good may come!

We wish no true Christian to adopt either of these sentiments. There is a more rational, a more noble mode of thinking. As followers of the Prince of peace, we have nothing to do with political matters; and when, as members of the body politic, duties are assigned to us, let then each and all be faithfully discharged as in the fear of God. Let each and all our duties—both to God and to man—be faithfully performed, and he will cause all events, however untoward they may seem, to redound to the Divine glory and the welfare of his creatures. All the evils and the miseries of the late war, and they have not been few, Almighty power and infinite Wisdom will make to help on God's grand design of subduing into himself all nations. And those that will not serve and obey him, he will destroy. Confiding entirely in the wisdom of the Most High, there need be no misgivings at any reverses or seeming impediments.

The multitudes of human beings inhabiting the Chinese empire are all numbered by that almighty Father, who numbers the very hairs upon our head, and knows all the stars that twinkle in the fir-

ment of heaven. The whole wide universe he upholds by the word of his power, and all created things, visible and invisible, are spread out in full view before his eyes. With him there is no respect of persons. The Chinese claim the same regard from their Maker as we ourselves, all equally existing by his will, being the creatures of his hand, and dependent upon his mercy. Cannot, then, the claims of these multitudes, for free redemption through the blood of the everlasting covenant—the claims proffered to them as human beings for whom Christ died—cannot these claims be pleaded in their behalf at a throne of grace? Is not the love of God infinite?

Under such circumstances, questions arise which can never be answered here below, to the satisfaction of shortsighted mortals, but must be left to be solved in eternity. It is asked very rationally: if the Chinese are objects of the Divine mercy, why have they been permitted to grope in darkness these eighteen centuries? Why have single tribes of savage nations been benefited by the rays of the Gospel's light, and these hundreds of millions left to bow down and do divine homage to gods which are vanity and lies—to dumb idols, blocks of wood and stone? Why has this country been so long closed against all intercourse with other nations? Why have all foreign superstitions gained ingress, and the pure Gospel alone been excluded? But stop: let us not seek to explain where we ought only to give honor and glory to Him who does all things according to his own will and pleasure.

Hitherto difficulties upon difficulties have arisen to hinder the progress of the word of life. A good version of the Holy Scriptures has been a desideratum, and is so still. Those who have come hither to preach the gospel have had to spend years in acquiring a knowledge of this language, while they have been restricted to a remote corner of the empire. Thus situated, there has not been that entire consecration to missionary efforts, requisite to give great success. The truth of God—the Bible has not had free course. The mind and character of the Chinese have not been understood. A heart, deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, has been hardened and defended here by legions of allies, all armed against the truth. In their own estimation all Chinese are rich—rich though they have to beg in the streets—rich though they may be dying of starvation! And of them all, with but little limitation or modification, we may say, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a Chinese to be saved. With God all things are possible. For the conversion of sinners there are means, appointed

by God himself, and then he will bless. Let those, then, who are appointed to preach lift up the voice.

But, it is said, the Chinese will not listen. Address yourself to a numerous auditory; describe in glowing colors some worldly advantages that may be gained to themselves, and you will find willing ears. But call on them to practice the Christian virtues; warn the forlorn sinner to flee to the only refuge for a lost world; rouse them to study holiness; and you will meet with but little sympathy. If you merely require of them some additional ceremonies, some new objects of worship, the assumption of a new name, thousands will become willing converts. But urge a change of heart; call for an upright deportment, and a pure conscience; and you call in vain—in vain till the Holy Spirit descends with his all-subduing influences.

There is no reason why the disciples of Christ should be discouraged. More are they who are for them, than they who are against them, and almighty power is pledged for their support. If, as yet, multitudes have not done homage to the truth, individuals have always submitted themselves to the healing influences of the gospel. Whatever may be the worldly opinion on this point, or the contracted views of unbelief, it has again and again, even in China, been proved that the gospel is the power of God to save all that believe. The number of true believers, even in the most favored portions of Christendom are small; and here it is very small. Yet still there are a few that call on the name of the Lord; and this seed will increase, and the numbers be multiplied, until China becomes a Christian nation.

When we behold here the well-organized system of government to repress every innovation with a strong hand; when we see the monstrous machinery of idolatry, countenanced and upheld by the very men in power; when we see the ways of access to the interior of the empire all closed: the heart, that is not strong in the faith, fails, and doubts and fears and hesitations are the consequences. The Gospel of Christ was never yet preached to the rulers of this empire, and their enmity to it is not founded on a knowledge of the truth, as truth. They dislike and disapprove of it, because it is foreign. Hence the edicts, issued some years back, against Christian books which in scarcely a solitary instance have been carried into effect. The effectual prevention of free intercourse is the greatest obstacle that now remains in our way. Only let free intercourse be granted, and the 'new doctrine' will spread, despite all the principalities and

powers of earth and hell. In God's own way an effectual door will be opened for his gospel in China. Already many opportunities to benefit the people have been presented. Many more might be found, if sought for in a proper manner.

Whatever may have been, or may now be, the political considerations which have actuated the late two belligerent, but now friendly powers, no long lasting peace can be preserved that does not rest on the broad basis of mutual national rights, and friendly intercourse with all and every one. Until this point be gained, the grand desideratum will be wanting. If Jehovah be King of kings, the God of the whole earth, and doeth his pleasure among the nations, he will not for ever uphold governments that set at naught his authority. Sustaining all things by himself, he will make all subservient to his kingdom and his glory. With perfect ease he can lead on the soldiers of the cross, removing obstacles, opening ways, supplying means, defeating the wiles of the adversary, and subduing every opponent. Strength and wisdom are his, and he will show himself to be lord of all. The work of converting this empire is the Lord's. What he begins, that will he finish, for none can resist his will or stay his hand. Already the prospects brighten, at the approach of that Redeemer, who is a God mighty to save even to the uttermost. Oh, that the hearts of the sons of Han might gladden at the coming of his kingdom, and might submit to his sway, and yield the allegiance they owe to their Creator and Preserver!

How changed will China become, when the influence of the gospel shall pervade all hearts! The temples with all their idols will then be in ruins, and the name of the Lord will be great in all the land. How beautiful upon the mountains will then be the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth! Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For behold the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee. And the gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about and see, all they gather themselves together, they come to thee; thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Then thou shalt see and flow together, and thine heart shall fear and be enlarged, because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the gentiles shall come unto thee.

The impulse, so far as human agency is concerned, must doubtless come from foreigners, for in this great mass there is no life; but the bulk of the work will be carried through by natives themselves. There are a few instances, in which Chinese imbued by heavenly truth, have been its sturdy champions, and defended and promoted it with considerable risk. If God now pour out his Spirit, great will be indeed the number of evangelists, that will proclaim the Savior's merits, and magnify his glorious name. Then bigotry and idolatry will be subdued, and the unwearied industry of the Chinese will be applied to advance the kingdom of God. How changed will be the country! The national character will lose its impress of low cunning—national liberty, and every art and science to adorn and cheer life will be adopted.

ART. IV. *The Encyclopedia of the Chinese Language.* By J.-M. CALLERY. London, Firmin Didot Frères. 1842.

THE book from which we take this heading is merely a Prospectus or specimen of a work, which Mr. Callery proposes to carry through the press. The nature of the native work from which it is to be compiled, the extent of the undertaking, and the characteristics of the Encyclopedia when done, are thus set forth in Mr. Callery's Advertisement.

Though a work of this kind has long been imperiously called for by persons of all nations whose taste or interest leads them to study the Chinese language; and though, from its nature, it must undoubtedly rank with those great works which make an era in the history of science, we should nevertheless have considered its practical utility too limited, and its execution too laborious, for us to venture upon such a gigantic undertaking, had not extraordinary events recently occurred in the East, which in all probability will make the Celestial Empire an object of universal interest, and give a powerful impulse to the study of its language and literature. Separated from the other nations of the globe by its rigidly exclusive system towards strangers, as well as by geographical position, China till lately appeared but as a far distant empire, whose antiquity, grandeur, and civilization partook of the fabulous;—an empire, too, which could not be to us an object of any particular interest, owing to the impossibility of establishing anything like a free intercourse with its inhabitants. But now, that the vast space is annihilated

which separated China from Europe ;—that, bearing down the weak opposition made to their course, the waves of European power are about to inundate this ancient and extensive country ;—that this nation, whose social state presents such curious phenomena, cannot much longer hide from our investigation the secrets of its politics and industry, nor the riches of its territory ;—now, in fine, that our commercial relations with these opulent countries are about to be extended to a degree unknown at any previous period, thus opening so vast a market for our manufactures, no person can be blind to the immense utility of a work which not only gives us the language and writing of the Chinese, but also their history, the description of their country and manners ; their opinions in politics, philosophy, and religion ; their arts and sciences, and, in fact, whatever relates to their physical and moral order.

Though the main object of this colossal work is, to impart a complete knowledge of the Chinese language, and in this respect it presents a dictionary somewhat of the same kind as Johnson's, and those of several continental academies, it cannot, however, be entirely assimilated to any of our European lexicons, even the most extensive ; because, from the singular character of the language, it must embrace not only all the philological explanations and discussions necessary to the understanding of each word and locution, but it must also comprise an infinity of details, equally curious and diversified, on facts, usages, and natural phenomena, &c., &c., which will give this work no indifferent claim to be entitled the *Encyclopedia of the Chinese Empire*.

This peculiarity depends on the fundamental principle which distinguishes the Chinese language from those of Europe. Our languages, and in fact all the Indo-germanic tongues, being adapted rather for reasoning than imagination, derive all their words from a small number of roots, the meaning of which is very precise ; and, as a consequence of this derivation, each locution has a clear and definite meaning, from which any one who wishes to be understood can seldom deviate. To this may be attributed those concise and abstract definitions which make our dictionaries so dull and dry that we hardly ever have recourse to them but from necessity. Never has any European lexicographer, however enthusiastic for his art, ventured to recommend his work as interesting to the general reader.

The Chinese language, on the contrary, being more than any other oriental tongue, created for the imagination, and grounded, we may almost say, on the picturesque, admits an infinite number of meanings indirect and inverse, with allusions, metaphors, allegories, strange comparisons, and other figures peculiar to itself, which no foreigner can possibly understand, till he has acquired a competent knowledge of the facts, customs, and tenets which are the origin of all these tropes. A universal dictionary of the Chinese language, which shall supply all that is required by sinologists, and shall make known in Europe the inexhaustible riches of the idiom of the Celestial empire, must not be composed of definitions merely, but must contain in addition all the details above enumerated. Thus executed, it will supply a

fund of solid information, and will also be full of interest to many, who, without wishing to study the language, may still be anxious to obtain accurate information as to China and its inhabitants.

There is one doubt which will naturally arise in the minds of thinking men on the perusal of this sketch of our projected work: they will ask whether we have at our disposal auxiliary means proportioned to our object; or whether we rely altogether on our own individual erudition for endowing the republic of letters with a work so vast and complete as we here venture to announce. We hasten to dissipate the fears which may arise on this head, and frankly confess that—notwithstanding our close application to the study of the Chinese language from our very youth, aided by the peculiar advantages derived from a seven years' residence in China; notwithstanding also the extensive work we have already published on this subject, and which we would fain believe gives us some claim to the confidence of sinologists—we confess that we do not depend on our own feeble resources alone for collecting the materials which are to form the body of the work, but upon the celebrated monument of linguistical science, by which Chinese philologists have shown themselves so superior to the lexicographers of all other nations.

Kángih, the greatest emperor, and perhaps the most learned man, that China ever knew, seeing that in his day there existed no work embracing all the riches of the language, in the cultivation of which he found such boundless delight, and in which he left such fine compositions, conceived the design of erecting in the midst of the vast field of Chinese philology, a literary monument that should render his reign famous to all succeeding ages. With this view, he assembled in his palace the most distinguished literati of the empire, and laying before them all the works that could be got, whether ancient or modern, he commanded them carefully to collect all the words, allusions, forms and figures of speech, of which examples might be found in the Chinese language of every style; to class the principal articles according to the pronunciation of the words; to devote a distinct paragraph to each expression, and to give in support of every paragraph several quotations from the original works.

Stimulated by the munificence as well as by the example of the emperor, who reviewed the performances of every day, seventy-six literati assembled at Peking, labored with such assiduity, and kept up such an active correspondence with the learned in all parts of the empire, that at the end of eight years the work was completed (1711), and printed at the public expense, in one hundred and thirty thick volumes! We cannot refrain from inserting a translation of the preface which the emperor Kángih himself wrote for this work: in our opinion, it is a model of simplicity, the more sublime from its proceeding from an oriental pen.

"Overwhelmed night and day by the affairs of government, seldom can I find a moment's repose; but when I happen to have a little leisure, I never fail to devote it to literature. My first care has ever been to study the

classics and historians, to examine their style, and ascertain the meaning; afterwards I turned to writers of secondary importance, more extensively read among the people, and I found that both, though of great usefulness on account of the instructions they give on moral conduct, have great need of being explained, corrected, and completed.

"It is quite true that the dictionaries Yun fú kiun yu and Wú ché yun sui, after classing the characters of our language according to their sound, give us a tolerably good exposition of their meaning, bring us nearer to antiquity, and afford us more enlarged views of many things that before appeared of but little importance. Certainly, nothing has escaped the perspicacity of the authors of these two works; but, besides being too much abridged and not sufficiently explicit, they contain many errors in their quotations.

"This has always attracted my attention, and inspired me with the desire of compiling a universal dictionary embracing all works now extant, and undisfigured by any important error. With this object, having assembled all the doctors of the academy in the Hanlin palace, I joined them in a thorough examination of the various dictionaries; we have corrected the faults therein committed, and supplied what was forgotten. If any character or fact in a classic author or historian had passed unnoticed, I was always there to see it inserted. By degrees we made up a volume; but as we were not yet certain that our work was complete, I gave fresh orders to the great mandarins of the empire to make more extensive researches, that henceforward there might be no further occasion for adding or subtracting. When all the additions made in the capital were collected, and joined with those communicated from the provinces, they were united to the original work, and formed a whole, which was entitled 佩文韻府 Pei-wan-yun-fú.

"In the 43d year of my reign, and in the 12th month, I opened the palace Yü-ying, and there convoked the doctors of the academy to assist me in thoroughly revising the work. The labors of each day were first submitted to me, and then put into the hands of the engravers. At last, in the 50th year of my reign, and in the 10th month, the work was completely finished, and consisted of 106 books, containing above eighteen thousand sheets. It comprises all that the ancients and moderns have written, little as well as great; so that of all dictionaries, even the most extensive, there is none to be compared to this.

"When the work was finished, the doctors came in a body to request that I would write the preface. I have considered that from the beginning of this undertaking to the present day eight years have elapsed, and that, during a long succession of winters and summers, great have been the efforts made to complete the work. Notwithstanding my manifold occupations, I have had the satisfaction of devoting to this object nearly all the leisure hours of every day. In the beginning, I warned the doctors that a great work destined to embrace all our literature, ancient and modern, could not be executed in less than ten years. After a period somewhat shorter we have finished the compilation of this universal work. But would it have been

possible to terminate it so soon, if we had not combined the efforts of every person capable of assisting us in the undertaking? I have therefore deemed it advisable to inscribe at the beginning of the work, the names of all the doctors who have contributed to its publication."

On the authority, therefore, of the emperor Kángghi himself, this dictionary is the most complete in the Chinese language. Is it not, in fact, amazing to find in the same article three hundred, four hundred, and sometimes even six hundred, combinations of the principal word? All of which modify its sense more or less, and form with their concomitant examples, what we may venture to call a complete monograph of the subject.

Although the *Mémoires concernant les Chinois* notice this work and call it the Chinese Stephanus, European sinologists seem scarcely to have been aware of its existence, and have till now been content with an abridgment much less satisfactory, known by the title of 康熙字典 Kángghi Tsz'-tien, an English translation of which was undertaken by Dr. Morrison. This neglect of so important a work is mainly owing to two causes, which we will here state: the first is, that before a person can make any use of the Chinese Stephanus, he must, as the above named Memoirs declare, be already conversant with the Chinese language and literature; and but few persons can boast this preliminary qualification: the second is, that the work, having been printed at the public expense and distributed gratis, either among the grandees of the empire, or the literati who assisted in compiling it, never came into the book-market, and has consequently been very difficult to procure ever since its first appearance. At the present time it is only found, even in China, in the private libraries of a few mandarius and literati, whom hardly any consideration would induce to part with it.

This is the precious mine, then, that we purpose to work for the benefit of Europe; and it is the matter accumulated in the 130 volumes of this monumental work, which is to form the basis of our publication, and constitute its essential merit. We shall not, however, confine ourselves to a mere translation. Our work will be distinguished by a vast number of improvements, which, we hesitate not to say, will render it far superior to the Chinese original: and to these we more especially solicit the attention of the learned. For instance,

1. Instead of following the classification by tones, which offers no real advantage, and not unfrequently embarrasses even the Chinese, we shall adopt the lucid and rational classification by phonetic families, modifying it upon the principles that we have partially propounded in the fourth chapter of our system.

2. Each family of words will be preceded by a distinct article, in which we shall discuss, on strict critical principles, the origin of the principal phonetic character, its variations, different pronunciations, and the ideographic part it takes in its derivatives.

3. Then will follow a list of the characters most used in each order, by means of which even inexperienced sinologists will be enabled to distinguish

at a glance, among the formidable multitude of the Chinese characters, those which ought more particularly to draw their attention. These indications will also supply excellent materials for the compilation of an abridged dictionary, which would be of great service to those who might not wish to enter deeply into the study of the language.

4. As at the present day it is of the utmost importance to be acquainted not only with the modern, but also with the ancient, classic form of the Chinese characters, and especially the cursive form (almost exclusively used by the people and tradesmen), we shall give in juxtaposition the three different ways of writing the same character; which will not only be a help to the memory, but will often save the trouble of making fruitless researches in particular treatises and scarce works.

5. It is well known that the distinct dialects, distinguished by the names of the mandarin, the Cantonese, and Fukienese, divide China unequally between them, and that each of them has its peculiar dictionary, poetry, and syntax. So, to make our work of general utility, whichever idiom the learner may propose to study, we shall give the pronunciation of each word in the three dialects, employing for that purpose the system of orthography which we have laid down in the ninth chapter of our *Systema Phoneticum*, with certain modifications recently adopted on the advice of a friend who is justly considered as one of the most learned orientalists of India.

6. After the pronunciation and meaning of each principal word, we shall give a preliminary article on the object it represents, or a kind of short dissertation calculated to make the following phrases more easily understood. The articles will be found interesting to all readers, because, being free from dry linguistic discussions, they will always relate to history, manners, arts, sciences, or other curious subjects.

7. The Chinese, not being endowed with that spirit of order and method which characterizes European genius, have never thought of establishing in their dictionaries a system of classification which assigns to each word and phrase, a particular place where it is sure to be found. They have been content with establishing a few grand divisions, under which they have thrown into one confused heap all the characters that present a given point of general analogy, however great the difference between them may otherwise be. The consequence of this is, that when there are five hundred words in a section, or five hundred phrases under a word, the reader is compelled to go attentively over the whole several times, before he is certain that the word or phrase he is looking for, is not there. In order to obviate this inconvenience, and to make our dictionary of as ready use as any European lexicon, we shall class the phonetic families, the principal characters, and all the phrases that depend on them, upon the excellent alphabetical system invented by the learned professor, J. A. Gonçalves, and developed in the eighth chapter of our first work.

8. Instead of following the Chinese original in the mutilated and obscure quotations which make it so voluminous and so difficult to understand, we

shall first show the literal sense of each locution, and then add some remarks from the context of the works quoted, whenever the occasion may seem to require it.

9. However complete and extensive a Chinese dictionary may be, it never comprises colloquial expressions, because in China, the language of everyday life is held in no esteem, and never committed to paper. But as every person that goes to China, will find that he has at first more need of speaking than writing, and as a knowledge of the vernacular contributes greatly to the understanding of books, we think that practical utility ought to prevail over prejudice, and that we shall give additional value to our work by enriching it with all the expressions in general use. Some persons will be well pleased to find that we have collected all the terms that the Christian religion has appropriated to the expression of its doctrines in Chinese, which would be sought for in vain in any dictionary hitherto published.

10. When the subject may seem to require it, we shall give, at the foot of the page, wood-engravings representing notable places, objects of art, instruments remarkable for their shape, singular costumes, or anything peculiar to the country. We hope that this kind of ornament will be equally appreciated by the sinologist and the general reader, as it will bring before their eyes a number of new objects of which it is impossible to form a correct idea either by mere description, or even by reading the original works.

11. There are few persons, who, in reading translations of Chinese books, have not been more or less annoyed by finding *chang, tan, lien, &c.*, given as names of plants, animal, medicinal substances, or other objects of natural history, when it was of the utmost importance to know the corresponding name in English, the synonymous or at least analogous terms in the nomenclatures admitted in Europe, that we might enrich our arts or our pharmacopœia with the principal secrets which the Chinese have possessed for centuries. However well disposed sinologists may have been to remedy this defect, they have found it impracticable; for none among the authors of Chinese European dictionaries has had the opportunity, or the means, of examining scientifically on the spot the objects of natural history thus described, and pointing out what terms in the Chinese nomenclature correspond with ours.

It is true that many treatises on particular objects, and very interesting in themselves, with several essays on Chinese geology, botany, and mineralogy, have appeared in different languages since the celestial empire first began to attract the notice of the learned; even lately, our illustrious friend, J. A. Gonçalves, was on the point of publishing a long work which we had edited together, when death came unexpectedly and snatched him away from his labors. But the field to be cultivated is so extensive, that all done up to this time is nothing in comparison with what still remains to do. We shall have, therefore, an immense gap to fill up in Chinese European dictionaries, a long labor of tedious and difficult comparisons to go through with. We however hope that the collections in our possession, when compared

with the latest and most esteemed works on the various branches of natural history, will enable us to fulfill our task with honor. We have, moreover, the pleasure of stating, that in difficult cases we shall receive assistance from friends whose names occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of science: Messrs. Ad. de Jussieu, F. L. S.; Ad. Brongniart, F. L. S., Gaudichaud, F. L. S., &c.

12. The two first volumes will be devoted to a general dissertation on the subjects we have briefly discussed in the introduction to the *Systema Phoneticum*, as well as some other interesting questions, relating to the affinities of the Chinese language, which for want of sufficient data we were compelled to pass over unnoticed in the above-named publication. That we may enrich this dissertation with all the discoveries which shall result from our further researches in the course of our long labors, we shall not publish these two first volumes until the body of the work is completed.

13. The last volume will present several tables, which will render the use of the work extremely easy to every body. In the first, for instance, sinologists unacquainted with the phonetic system will find all the characters classed according to the Chinese keys, with a reference to the volume and page where each is to be found. In the second, persons who can speak Chinese, and the Chinese themselves, will find the characters arranged according to the pronunciation, so that a person who remembers the sound of a character but has forgotten the form, can readily find it. In the third, we shall enumerate in alphabetical order all the principal subjects treated of in the body of the work, so that persons totally ignorant of Chinese may instantly find the encyclopedian articles which may interest them. As to the general table for the phonetic system, we shall give it at the very beginning of the work, and, as nearly as possible, in a synoptical form.

Such is the plan of the colossal monument that we purpose erecting to sinological science. We will not conceal the fact that its execution presents great difficulties, and that a whole life, perhaps, will not be too much to devote to such a purpose. But the experience we have acquired in our previous labors, the perseverance with which we prosecute our researches, and the assistance we shall derive from the friendship of an extensive circle of English, Portuguese, and American sinologists of established reputation, give us the courage necessary to the enterprise, and the inward conviction that we shall honorably fulfill our promises.

The typographical execution, as may be seen by the type and paper employed for this specimen, will be very superior. The Chinese characters will be engraved under our own immediate superintendence by the first engravers in the province of Canton, who are the cleverest in China. We can refer to the Chinese part of our *Systema Phoneticum* for a proof of the unexpected success that has attended our efforts in this particular.

From calculations which we have every reason to believe accurate, we have ascertained that, by adopting the size and type of the accompanying specimen, the whole work will be comprised in about twenty volumes, each

of 600 pages. In order to satisfy as soon as possible the anxiety of our readers, and to keep up the interest that our work must excite, we shall not stay for the completion of a volume before we publish, but shall issue every three months as much as we have been able to get done during that time, leaving it for our subscribers to divide the different parts into equal volumes.

It is easy to conceive that so vast a publication, executed in a country where silver is of so little value, will require a large outlay, and that the price will consequently not be such as to place our work within the reach of narrow means. However, as we have no other object but to be useful, and as our individual necessities are easily supplied, we shall be satisfied with covering the expenses of printing. The number of copies printed will therefore be only 250, which will be delivered to subscribers at the rate of 30s. the volume.

Mr. Callery has given three orders in his prospectus to illustrate his plan: namely 妻 *tsí*, a wife, 軍 *kiun*, an army, and 童 *tung*, a boy, with a few of the combinations under each character, or phonetic as he calls them, to show what will be the general plan of the arrangement and the mode of filling up the work. It will require the labor of a long life to complete this plan, and the work, when completed, will be a rare instance of successful literary effort.

The only feature of Mr. Callery's book which we will notice here is his system of writing the sounds of Chinese words, which to our mind seems to combine more defects than almost any one yet proposed. The peculiar termination of the *ji shing*, or entering tone, in the court dialect, seems to be, in this system, quite overlooked; and the adoption of the Portuguese termination *m* to express the *ng* of other languages, will we fear, often mislead. Thus, in *Hukwam* (Hookwang), *Kuamtum* (Kwangtung), *iam* (yang) and many others, the reader is needlessly puzzled with a new symbol for an old sound. There are also, not to mention other points, two sounds sometimes given to the same letter, which ought always to be avoided in a system. The mode of writing the sounds of the characters may perhaps be deemed by some scholars an unimportant point compared with their signification, but Mr. Callery does not so consider it, and we think he would have made his work more acceptable if he had adopted some already well understood system of orthography.

ART. V. *Kwángtung Tung-chí, or a general Historical and Statistical Account of the province of Canton.*

Kwángtung Tungsang shúitáu Tú, or Map of the entire Province of Canton,

SOME notices of the province of Kwángtung have been given in previous volumes of the Repository. Regarding the provincial city, very ample details will be found in volume second. In the second number of the present volume there was published a list of the names of the departments and districts, with an account of their geographical position, as given in Du Halde. And we now proceed to give additional information, regarding this province, derived from native authorities, and principally from that which stands first at the head of this article.

The 廣東通省水道圖, Kwáng-tung Tung-sang shúitáu Tú, is a large map of the whole province, filling a sheet 15 feet long, and 5 feet and 7 inches broad. It gives only a very imperfect view of the province. It is chiefly valuable on account of the distinctness with which the military posts and roads are delineated; yet even in these particulars the map is incomplete; and its proportions are badly preserved. Upon the whole, however, it may be considered a fair specimen of the topographical art in this country.

The 廣東通志, Kwáng-tung Tung-chí is comprised in 182 octavo volumes, containing about thirty-five leaves each. The number of characters on each leaf, and in each section of the book is marked. The book is not an original, but a new edition of an old work. This edition, much enlarged and improved, was published in 1823, under the auspices of Yuen Yuen, then governor of the province, aided by thirty-six native gentlemen, among whom were the chief provincial officers and also Lí Mingchí, with whose name our readers are already well acquainted. Works of this kind are very numerous in China, affording the most ample details regarding each of the greater and lesser divisions of the empire; and it is from these works that we must derive that authentic information which is now so much wanted, by those who are directing their attention to this country and its inhabitants and productions. The principal topics of the work before us are arranged under the following nineteen heads, subdivided into 334 sections.

1.	訓典	Hiuntien,	2
2.	郡縣沿革	Kiunhien yuen ke	7
3.	職官表	Chi kwán piáu	53
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8.	關隘	Kwán yái	3
9.	海防畧	Hái fáng lióh	2
10.	建置畧	Kien chí lióh	33
11.	經政畧	King ching lióh	23
12.	前事畧	Tsien sz' lióh	8
13.	藝文略	I'wan lióh	10
14.	金石略	Kin shi lióh	14
15.	古蹟略	Kú tsi lióh	15
16.	宦績錄	Hwán tsi lu	31
17.	謫宦錄	Chi hwán lu	6
18.	列傳錄	Lie chuen lu	63
19.	雜錄	Tsáh lu	4

In order to give our readers an idea of the work before us, as a whole, we will briefly notice separately each of these several chapters, and then resume the topographical description of the province.

1. The *hiun tien* are the institutes and decrees of the emperors of the reigning dynasty. Although they fill two sections, they comprise, of course, but a few of the many state papers which their majesties have promulgated, and have more or less direct bearing on the affairs of this province, relating to revenue, education, &c.

2. *Kiun hien yuen ke* are notices of all the topographical changes that have occurred, under the successive dynasties down to the present time.

3. *Chikwán piáu* is a list of the office-bearers in all the various departments of the province.

4. *Siuen kù piáu* is a catalogue of those who have been selected and promoted: it includes the literati who are eligible to office.

5. *Fungkien piáu* is a list of those persons upon whom titles of honor have been conferred.

6. *Yüti lióh* are topographical notices, forming the most interesting and valuable portion of the book. Here we have delineated the boundaries of the province, the latitudes and longitudes, with long lists of the numbers of the population, dissertations on the manners and customs of the people, and notices of the various productions of the soil.

7. *Shán chuen lióh* contains the names and description of the hills and rivers.

8. *Kwán yái* are the various passes, at which toll is paid, goods and travelers examined.

9. *Kaifáng lióh* are notices of the forts and all the various defenses along the sea-coast.

10. *Kien chí lióh* are notices of the architecture in the province, and relate to cities, temples, bridges, &c.

11. *King ching lióh* are notices of governmental affairs, various taxes, tribute, including that from foreigners, military and naval affairs, commerce, &c.

12. *Siensz' lióh*, former affairs, or ancient history; notices things and events of early times.

13. *Iwan lióh* are notices of the fine arts, and of the sciences as they are known and treated of by the Chinese.

14. *Kin shí lióh* notices of the metallic and stone monuments, or the antiquities of the province. Medals, &c., are here included.

15. *Kú tsi lióh* are notices of the ancient remains of various sorts and descriptions.

16. *Hwántsi lu* are records of meritorious officers, showing their advancement and the reasons thereof.

17. *Chikwán lu* are records of degraded officers, being the counterpart of the preceding.

18. *Lie chuen* are memoirs of distinguished personages, both men and women, and of various characters and pursuits.

19. *Tsáh lu* are miscellaneous records, comprising a great variety of articles that could not be well arranged under either of the preceding heads.

We turn now to the topography of the province, which from east to west extends more than six hundred miles, and more than four hundred and twenty from north to south. The area comprises 79,456 square miles, according to Staunton. The population in 1812, was 27,174,030. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has a surface of 90,950 square miles, with a population of about 25,500,000, or 280 to the square mile. Here then, in the

province of Canton alone, we have an extent of territory and an amount of population almost equalling those of the United Kingdom in Europe.

The Kwáng-tung Tung-chí, the work before us, contains first a map of the whole province; and afterwards it gives a map of each department and district, separately, thus affording a very full and minute picture of every part of this extensive province. In the map of the province the lines of latitude and longitude mark whole degrees; in those of the departments they mark half degrees; and in those of the districts each degree is divided into ten parts. Thus the scale of the maps of the departments is double that of the province, and that of the districts ten times that of the province. Each degree is divided into 250 *li*. We will now proceed to notice each of the departments and districts, and in the order in which their names were given on page 91 in this volume.

I. 廣州府 *Kwángchau fú*, comprising fifteen districts (one *ting* and fourteen *hien*) is bounded on the east by Hwuichau fú, on the west by Sháuhing fú, on the northwest by Fáhkáng ting, on the north by Sháuchau fú, and on the south by the sea. It is nearly square, extending about two degrees from east to west, and the same from north to south. It is well watered, being intersected by numerous rivers, and an estuary extending far up the Chú kiáng to the very centre of the department, almost to the provincial capital. At Whampoa, near the head of this estuary, a large river disembogues, the head waters of which are in Kiángsí. This is called the East river. Another stream comes down from the north, called the North river, and is formed of many rivulets, rising along the northern frontiers of the province. A third and much larger stream is the West river, having its sources in the provinces on the west and northwest of Kwángsí. Hills and mountains rise, at intervals, in all parts of the department; and some of them, as the Lófau shán, are remarkable for their beautiful scenery. The boundaries of the department and of the districts, like those of the provinces, are usually formed by nature, being either the courses of the rivers, or the ridges of hills and mountains. On the maps of the departments and districts appropriate marks are used to distinguish the chief towns; thus a square  denotes the chief town of a *fú* or department; a rhomb  denotes the chief town of a *chau*; a parallelogram  denotes the principal town of a *ting*; a small circle  that of a *hien*; and a small dot  that of a subdivision of the *ting*. The districts are the following:

1. 南海縣 *Nánhái hien*, or the district of Nánhái, i. e. Southern Sea. It includes the western half of the city of Canton, extending from the city about 18 miles westward; from north to south its greatest extent is about 35 miles. It has the districts of Pwányü and Shunte on the east; on the north that of Hwá; on the northwest that of Sánshúi; on the west and southwest those of Káuming and Hohshán in the department of Sháuhing; and on the south, that of Sinhwui. Its form is very irregular, the northern part being like a crescent, with the lower horn extended into a long neck forming the southern part. The course of the rivers, which are numerous, is from the northwest to the southeast. The principal hills are those on the north, in the rear of the city of Canton; there are others of about equal height on the north and west of the district. 佛山鎮同知 *Fáhshán Chintung chí* is distant about 12 miles from Canton a little south of west. Fáhshán is known for its extensive warehouses. Of the subordinate divisions, called 司 *sz'*, that are several in the district.

2. 番禺縣 *Pwányü hien*, or the district of Pwányü, includes the eastern half of the city of Canton. It has Nánhái and Hwá on the west; Tsunghwá on the north; Tsangching and Tungkwán on the east; and Shunte on the south. Its form is nearly a perfect square, extending about 24 miles on each side. The *Chú kiáng* or Pearl river, which runs from the city due east to the First Bar, below Whampoa, leaves about one third of the district on its southern bank, much of which is low rice-ground, as is also a low strip along its northern bank, and also the whole eastern extremity of the district. A ridge of mountains, called the 白雪山 *Pewan shán*, or the White-cloud mountains, rises on the north of the city, and stretches away to the northeast of the borders of the district.

3. 順德縣 *Shunte hien*, or the district of Shunte, has Nánhái and Pwányü on the north; an estuary on the east; Hiángshán on the south; Sinhwui on the southwest; and Nánhái on the west and northwest. Its boundary is almost a circle, with a diameter of 24 miles. It forms a part of the delta of the North and West rivers; is very low, and intersected with numerous water-courses, running in various directions, but chiefly southward and eastward. The chief city is near the centre of the district. There are several subordinate towns, of which 紫坭 *Tsz'ní* is one of the principal and most known to foreigners, who often pass through it on their way from Macao to Canton by the Inner Passage.

4. **東莞縣** *Tungkwán hien*, or the district of Tungkwán, is of a square form, and extends about 35 miles from east to west, and from north to south. It is situated eastward from the Bogue and Second Bar, having Tsangching on the north, Kweishen on the east, and Sin-án on the south. The northwestern part of the district is low, forming the delta of the East river, which disembogues through several mouths between Whampoa and the Bogue. The chief town of the district is on the southern bank of this river, distant about twelve miles from one of its principal mouths. The central and southern parts of the district are very hilly, and without streams of water. There is however one stream which seems to come in from Sinhwui; and indicates that there is a low tract of ground lying between the two districts. The naval commander-in-chief of the province has his residence in this district not far from the Bogue; in a small walled town, near to which commissioner Lin destroyed the opium in 1839.

5. **新安縣** *Sin-án hien*, or the district of Sin-án, pronounced *Sanón* (or Sunoan) in the local dialect. It lies on the east of the estuary, having Tungkwán on the north, Kweishen on the northeast, and the sea on the east and south. Its greatest extent, from north to south, is thirty miles, and thirty-six from east to west. A range of hills marks its northern boundary. Through this range a solitary river passes; but whether its course is to the north or to the south, it is impossible to determine from the map. The truth is probably that there are two streams, having their sources in or near to one and the same spot, from whence one flows northward to the East river, while the other flows to the south and then to the west, disemboguing opposite to the island of **龍穴** Lankeet. The capital of the district stands on the northern bank of a deep bay, distant from the island of Lintin, say ten miles to the northeast, taking the map for our guide. It is a very hilly district, and forms a kind of headland or promontory, the southernmost point of which is **九龍** *Kiá-lung*,—commonly called Kowloon, lying over against the island of Hongkong.

6. **從化縣** *Tsunghwá hien*, or the district of Tsunghwá, stretches, from the northern boundary of Pwányü, off in a northeast direction sixty miles, along both banks of a small river, which rising in the northeast of the district, flows down to the southwest, and joins Pearl river just above the city of Canton. The breadth of the district, measuring on a line drawn at right angles to the river from

northwest to the southwest, is about one third of its length. It is covered with hills. The chief town stands about twenty miles from Pwányü, on the northern bank of the above named river. The district is bounded, on the west by Hwá, Tsingyuen, and Fáhkáng; on the north by Chángning; and on the east by Lungmun and Tsangching, with Pwányü on the south.

7. 龍門縣 *Lungmun hien*, or the district of Lungmun, is in shape nearly round, and forms the northeast portion of this department, having Tsunghwá on the west, and Tsangching on the southwest. The chief town of the district stands on a small river which is formed by several little streamlets, converging from the north, east, and west, and uniting near the city like so many radii; they then, in one stream, flow to the southwest, and join the waters of the East river. It is a hilly district.

8. 新寧縣 *Sinning hien*, the district of Sinning, lies at the opposite extreme of the department, forming its southwestern part. Its shape is that of a triangle, with its base and southern line on the sea. Its west and northwest line borders on Yángkiáng, 'Anping, and Háiping; the remaining side borders upon Sinhwui. The capital city stands near the northern point. The central part of the district is covered with hills, from which flow several rivulets, some to the south, and some to the west.

9. 增城縣 *Tsangching hien*, or district of Tsangching, is bounded on the west by Pwányü, on the northwest by Tsunghwá, on the northeast by Lungmun, on the southeast by Póhló, and on the south by Tungkwán. It stretches forty-eight miles from east to west, and thirty-six from north to south. In its general features it resembles Lungmun; and its chief city stands on the western bank of the river that flows down from Lungmun. The famous 羅浮山 *Lófau shán* are situated on the eastern borders of this district. Much of the scenery, in other parts, is very beautiful.

10. 香山縣 *Hiangshán hien*, or the district of Hiángshán, is bounded on the west by Sinhwui, on the north by Shunte, and on the east and south by the sea. The peninsula on which Macao is built forms the extreme southeast part of the district. From north to south it extends about thirty miles, and about twenty-five from east to west. It is intersected by several deep water-courses.

11. 新會縣 *Sinhwui hien*, or the district of Sinhwui, is bounded on the southwest by Sinning, on the northwest by Hóhshán, on the north by Shunte, and on the east by Hiángshán. From

north to south it extends about forty miles, and about thirty from east to west. It is a low tract of country, and well watered. The hills are numerous, but not high.

12. **三水縣** *Sánshui hien*, or the district of Sánshui, stretches thirty miles from north to south, and on an average about ten from east to west. It is situated on the west of Nánhái and Hwá.

13. **清遠縣** *Tsingyuen hien*, situated northward and westward from Sánshui, Hwá, Tsunghwá, and Fáhkáng, forms the north-western portion of the department of Kwángchau. From north to south it extends thirty-five miles, and about fifty-five from east to west. It is traversed by the North river, the waters of which are augmented by several small streams from the northern and western frontiers of this district.

14. **花縣** *Hwá hien*, extending about twenty miles from north to south, and from east to west, lies between Nánhái and Pwányü on the south, Tsunghwá on the east, Tsingyuen on the north and northwest, and Sánshui on the west.

15. **前山寨廳**, *Tsienshán Cháiting*, or the garrison of Casa Branca, is comprised within the territorial limits of the district of Hiángshán.

II. **韶州府** *Sháuchau fú*, or the department of Sháuchau, comprising six districts, is bounded on the south by the department of Kwángchau, on the east by Nánhiung and Hwuichau, on the west by Lienchau and Kweiyáng chau of Húnán, on the north by Chinchau of Húnán, and on the southwest by Fáhkáng ting. The capital city is situated near the centre of the department, on the northern bank of the Northern river, just above its junction with **武水** *Wú shuí*, or the waters of Wú, which form a small stream descending from the northwest. Its extent from north to south is about 120 miles, and about 60 from east to west. It is a mountainous region, watered only by the North river and its numerous tributaries. The following are the districts:

1. **曲江縣** *Kiukiáng hien*, or the district of Kiukiáng, comprises that portion of the department which lies immediately around its capital, which is the residence of the chief magistrate of the district. The boundary of the district is of a circular form, having a diameter of about thirty miles. The North river divides it into two nearly equal parts. It is well watered and covered with hills.

2. **樂昌縣** *Lóhcháng hien*, or the district of Lóhcháng, in form and extent is quite like the preceding, and forms the north-

western portion of the department. Its surface is very diversified, being intersected with many little streams which flow from the hills on every side.

3. 仁化縣 *Jinhwá hien*, or the district of Jinhwá, is about fifteen miles in extent from north to south, and twenty-five from east to west. It is situated directly north of Kiukiáng.

4. 乳源縣 *Jüyuen hien*, or the district of Jüyuen, is situated on the west of Kiukiáng and south of Lóhcháng, extending thirty miles from north to south, and about twenty-five from east to west.

5. 翁源縣 *Ungyuen hien*, or the district of Ungyuen, is bounded on the northwest by Kiukiáng, on the north by Chihing, on the northeast by a part of Kiángsí, on the east and southeast by Lienping, on the south by Chángning, and on the southwest and south by Yingte. The chief city of the district stands on the northern bank of the Kiángchin, which also bears the name of the district. It extends from east to west about fifty miles, and about thirty from north to south.

6. 英德縣 *Yingte hien*, or the district of Yingte, occupies the southwest portion of the department, having Kiukiáng and Jüyuen on the north, and Ungyuen on the east. Its extent is perhaps one third larger than that of Ungyuen.

III. 惠州府 *Hwuichau fú*, or the department of Hwuichau, comprises ten districts, situated on the east of the department of Kwángchau, and extending from Kiángsí on the north to the sea on the south, a distance of nearly two degrees and a half; from east to west its average extent is about one degree and a half. It is bounded on the west by Kwángchau, Fáhkáng, and Nánhiung; on the north by Kánchau in Kiángsí; on the east by Kiáying and Cháu chau; and on the south by the sea. It is well watered by the East river and its numerous branches. It is the upper valley of that river, and most of its tributary streams rise within its boundaries. A ridge of mountains runs nearly parallel with the coast, and distant from it 20 or 30 miles. Along upon this ridge several rivulets rise and descend to the sea. The following are the districts:

1. 歸善縣 *Kweishen hien*, or the district of Kweishen, forms the southwest portion of the department. Its chief town stands on the southern bank of the East river, and is separated from the capital of the department only by a small stream flowing from the south. The district is bounded on the north by the East river, on the east by Háifung, on the south by the sea, on the southwest by Sin-

'án, and on the west by Tungkwán. It extends 35 miles from north to south, and about 50 from east to west. Its line of seacoast is nearly 40 miles with only a few streamlets.

2. 博羅縣 *Póhló hien*, or the district of Póhló, lies directly north of Kweishen, bounded by the East river on the south, by Tsangching and Lungmun on the west, by Hóyuen and Yung'an on the north and east. Its extent from north to south is 30 miles, and about 50 from east to west. Lungkiáng, a tributary of the east river, divides the district into two nearly equal parts, one on the east and the other on the west; within the latter are a part of the Lófau shán.

3. 海豐縣 *Háifung hien*, or the district of Háifung, lies on the east of Kweishen and extends about 35 miles along the coast, having Lufung on the east, Yung'an on the north, and Póhló on the north-west. The northern part of the district is covered with hills, from which numerous streams descend to the sea. The coast abounds with islands, one of which is 20 miles long and 10 broad.

4. 陸豐縣 *Lufung hien*, or the district of Lufung, is of a triangular form. On the west it joins Háifung and Yung'an, on the south it extends to the sea, and has on the remaining side the district of Hwuilái. Its principal river extends from its northern frontiers to the sea.

5. 河源縣 *Hóyuen hien*, or the district of Hóyuen, stretches northward from the frontiers of Póhló about 35 miles, and about eastward from the frontiers of Lungmun. It is situated about midway between the northern and southern borders of the department.

6. 龍川 *Lungchuen hien*, or the district of Lungchuen, is bounded on the west by Lienping, on the northwest by Hoping, on the north by 'Anyuen in Kiángsí, on the northeast by Chángning in Kiángsí, on the east by Hingning, and on the southeast by Cháng-lóh. Its extent from north to south is forty miles, and about fifty from east to west. It stands on the western bank of the East river.

7. 和平 *Hóping hien*, or the district of Hóping, forms the northern portion of the department. The tea, known in Canton as *Wóping chá*, is from this district.

8. 長寧 *Chángning hien*, or the district of Chángning, is a narrow strip of land, bounded on the north by Ungyuen and Lienping, on the east by Hóyuen, on the south by Lungmun and Fáh-káng, and on the west by Yingte. Its eastern part is watered by a

tributary of the East river; its western part is watered by a small stream which flows westward and unites with the North river. This district accordingly must form the highest portion of ground, in this direction, between the North and East rivers.

9. 永安 *Yung-án hien*, or the district of Yung-án, is situated eastward from Hòyuen and Pohlò, and on the north of Hái-fung, extending about thirty miles from north to south, and forty-five from east to west.

10. 連平州 *Lienping chau*, or the district of Lienping, forms the extreme northwest portion of this department, bordering upon Kiángsí. It is watered by one of the principal branches of the East river.

IV. 潮州府 *Cháu chau fú*, the department of Cháu chau (locally *Tiúchiú*) is situated on the east of Hwuichau, and extends eastward to the frontiers of Fukien, a distance of ninety miles measuring the coast line on the Chinese map. On the northwest the department is bounded by Kiaying. Its form is nearly that of a circle; and its greatest extent—the diameter of the circle—is about 100 miles. It is divided into the ten following districts.

1. 海陽 *Háiyáng hien*, or the district of Háiyáng, includes the capital of the department, which stands near its centre. It forms nearly a square, its respective sides measuring about twenty-five miles each. It is well watered.

2. 潮陽 *Cháu yáng hien*, or the district of Cháu yáng, is bounded on the north by Kieyáng, on the west by Púning, on the southwest by Hwuilái, and on the south and southeast by the sea. Its average extent is about eighteen miles from north to south, and the same from east to west.

3. 揭陽 *Kieyáng hien*, or the district of Kieyáng, is bounded on the north and northeast by Fungshun and Háiyáng, on the southeast by Tanghai, on the south by Chángyáng and Púning, and on the west by Lufung and Chánglòh. Its average breadth from north to south is about twenty miles, and its length from east to west forty miles. It is throughout well watered.

4. 饒平 *Jáuping hien*, or the district of Jáuping, forms the southeast portion of the province, and is well watered.

5. 惠來 *Hwuilái hien*, or the district of Hwuilái, is situated on the coast between Lufung and Cháu yáng. It is a narrow strip of land, extending from the sea off to the northwest. It is covered with hills, from which several little streams descend to the sea.

It was on this coast that captain Dicey and his party landed from the steamer Madagascar, when she was burnt.

6. 大埔 *Tápú hien*, or the district of Tápú, comprises the northern portion of the department of Cháu-chau. It is a large and hilly district.

7. 澄海 *Tanghài hien*, or the district of Tanghái, is of small extent, bounded by Kieyáng, Háiyáng, and Jáuping, and is washed by the sea on the south and southeast. Its chief town is surrounded by a broad channel of water.

8. 普寧 *Púning hien*, or the district of Púning, is of small extent, bounded on the north and west by Kieyang, on the south by Hwuilái, and on the east by Cháu-yáng.

9. 豐順 *Fungshun hien*, or the district of Fungshun, is bounded on the north by Kiáyíng and Tápú, on the west and southwest by Kieyang, and on the south and southeast by Háiyáng.

10. 南澳廳 *Nán-áu ting*, or the district of Nán-áu (or Namoh), is an insular position lying on the boundary between this province and Fukien. It has long been known as one of the principal places of rendezvous for those ships which are engaged in the opium trade.

V. 肇慶府 *Sháuking fú*, or the department of Sháuking, is a large tract of country, extending from Kwángsi on the north to the sea on the south, having Fáhkáng and Kwángchau on the east, and Lóting and Kíuchau on the west. Its chief city is the proper residence of the provincial authorities, and is one of the best built cities in this part of the empire. It is situated on the northern bank of the West river, a little south of west from Canton. The department is divided into thirteen districts.

1. 高要 *Káu-yáu hien*, or the district of Káu-yáu, extends from north to south about twenty miles, and forty from east to west. The west river, entering it on the west, runs due east dividing the district into two nearly equal parts.

2. 四會 *Sz'houi* is not a large district; it extends twenty miles from north to south, and thirty from east to west. It is bounded on the northwest by Kwángning, on the northeast by Tsingyuen, on the east by Sánshui, and on the south by Káu-yau. It is a level country, and well watered.

3. 新興 *Sinhing* is an extensive district, stretching from Káu-yáu, on the northeast, about sixty miles to the southwest, its average breadth is not more than 20 miles. A small stream rises near the

southern extreme of the district, and flows northward and is joined by several others, and unites with the West river.

4. **陽春** *Yángchun* is a large district, bounded on the north by Sinhing, on the east by 'Anping, on the south by Yángkiáng, and on the west by Káuchau.

5. **陽江** *Yángkiáng* is also a large district, having 'Anping and Yángchun on the north, Sin-án on the east, the sea on the south, and Káuchau on the west. A river of considerable magnitude, after passing through Yángchun, enters this district and disembogues through several mouths in long. 5° west of Peking.

6. **高明** *Káumíng* is bounded on the north by Káuýáu, on the east by Nánhái, on the south by Hóhshán, and on the west by Sinhing. It extends from east to west about thirty miles, and about twelve from north to south.

Note. The evangelist Liáng Afáh, previously to the persecution that was excited against him, had his residence in this district, in a village called

三州司 *Sánchau sz'*, or the town of Sánchau.

7. **恩平** *'Anping* is bounded on the north by Sinhing, on the east by Háiping, and on the west by Yángchun, and on the south by Yángkiáng. From north to south, and from east to west it stretches about half a degree,—thirty miles, or 125 *li* of the Chinese. The district is of a circular shape, and is watered by the **潭流水** *Tánliú shúi*, and its branches, nine or ten in number, springing from the frontiers of the district, and converging and accumulating until in one stream they pass the border and enter Háiping, and thence flowing eastward disembogue near Sinhwui. In this instance, as in many others, the boundaries are indicated by the natural features of the surface, the district being a basin or upper valley of the *Tánliú* waters.

8. **廣寧** *Kwángníng* stretches more than forty miles from north to south, having an average breadth of fifteen from east to west, and forms the northeastern portion of the department. It is bounded on the east by Tsingyuen and Sz'hwui, on the south by Káuýáu, on the southwest by Teking, and on the west by Kwángsí.

9. **開平** *Háiping* is bounded on the north and northwest by Hóhshán, on the east by Sinhwui, on the south by Sinning, on the west by 'Anping. It is of a triangular shape, having a base line of twenty-five miles on the north, and measuring from the base to the apex about thirty-six miles.

10. **德慶州** *Teking chau*, or the district of Teking, is situated

ed on the northern bank of the West river, extending from Káu-yáu about thirty-five miles, and twenty from the river northward. Some eight or ten small streams, taking their rise either within or just beyond the borders of the district, flow southward into the West river.

11. 封川 *Fungchuen* lies on the west of Teking, stretching westward from it about twenty miles to the frontiers of Kwángsí. Its southern line runs parallel with the West river and distant from it about six miles. The district extends from Sinning on the south to Háikien on the north, a distance of twenty-four miles.

12. 開建 *Háikien* is situated due north of Fungchuen. Its average extent is about eighteen miles from north to south, and from east to west. It stretches out on both sides of one of the tributary streams of the West river.

13. 鶴山 *Hóhshán* is bounded on the north by Káuning, on the northeast by Nánhái, on the east and southeast by Sinhwei, on the southwest by Háiping, and on the west by Sinhing.

VI. 高州府 *Káuchau fú* is of a very irregular shape, bounded on the north by Lóting chau, on the east by Sháu-king; on the south by the sea; and on the west by Luichau and Lienchau. It extends about sixty miles from north to south, and about 100 from east to west. It is well watered by several small rivers running from north to south, and most of them having their sources within the department, which is divided into six districts.

1. 茂名 *Mauming* comprises the capital of the department; and is bounded on the north by Sin-í, on the east by Tienpe, on the south by Wúchuen, and on the west by Hwáchau. Its extent is about thirty-five miles from north to south, and the same from east to west.

2. 電白 *Tienpe* is bounded on the north by Yángchun, on the east by Yángkiáng, on the south by the sea, and on the west and northwest by Wúchuen and Mauming. It extends thirty miles from north to south, and nearly the same distance from east to west. The harbor of Tienpe was once frequented by foreign vessels, and has long been celebrated for its extensive salt works.

3. 信宜 *Siní* lies north of Mauming, and includes the whole of the northern portion of the department. It is a large district.

4. 化州 *Hwáchau* is bounded on the north by Kwángsí, on the east by Mauming and Wúchuen, on the south and west by Shiching; it extends thirty-five miles from north to south, and twenty-four from east to west.

5. 吳川 *Wúchuen* is bounded on the north by *Hwáchau* and *Mauming*, on the east by *Tienpe*; by the sea on the south; and by *Suiki* on the west. It is a small district.

6. 石城 *Shiching* is a large district, occupying the southwest portion of the department, and lying westward from *Hwáchau* and *Wúchuen*.

VII. 廉州府 *Lienchau fú*, or the department of *Lienchau*, forms the extreme western portion of the province, bounded on the west by 越南國 *Yuenán kwóh*, i. e. the kingdom of *Yuenán* or *Cochinchina*; on the north by the province of *Kwángsí*; and on the east by the department of *Káuchau*; and on the south by the sea. Its breadth from north to south varies from sixty to ninety miles; its length is 100 or more miles. Its rivers are numerous, but not large or long. It is divided into only three districts.

1. 合浦 *Hohpú* is the southeastern part of the department, extending fifty-four miles from east to west, and about forty from north to south.

2. 靈山 *Lingshán* is the northeastern portion of the department, extending from north to south about thirty miles, and from east to west about fifty miles.

3. 欽州 *Kinchau*, or the district of *Kinchau*, forms the extreme western portion of the department and province, extending about fifty miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south. All the three districts are well watered, but abounding in wild and uncultivated land.

VIII. 雷州府 *Luichau fú*, or the department of *Luichau*, includes the neck of land between *Káuchau fú* and *Háinán*, comprising only three districts.

1. 海康 *Háikáng* occupies the central portion of the department, extending thirty miles from north to south, and nearly the same distance from east to west. From the central part of the district several small streams descend into the sea.

2. 遂溪 *Suikí* is the northern portion of the department, extending from *Háikáng* on the south to *Shiching* on the north, a distance of thirty-five miles; and from east to west the distance is about thirty miles. The chief town of *Suikí* stands on the northern bank of a river, which stretches quite across the neck.

3. 徐聞 *Süwan* is the southern portion of the department, lying over against *Háinán*. It extends thirty-five miles from east to

west, and twenty-five from north to south. Its rivers, which are few and short, run to the southward, excepting one which flows westward.

IX. **瓊州府** *Kiungchau fú*, or the department of Kiungchau, comprises the whole of the island of Hainán; extending about 100 miles both from north to south, and from east to west. Its greatest extent, however, is more than 150 miles, measuring in a line from the northeast to the southwest. Du Halde says: "On the north side, the country is a plain for fifteen leagues from the coast; but on the south and east sides, it is covered with very high mountains. It is only between these mountains, and those which possess the middle part of the isle, that one meets with cultivated plains; and even these plains, although they contain only a very small portion of the land, are also in many places sandy and uncultivated." Du Halde speaks of "mines of gold in the heart of the island; and also of the "lapis armenus." Excellent wood is found on the islands, and it abounds with game—such as snipe, teal, ducks, &c. The island has probably been greatly improved since Du Halde wrote. It is still inhabited, through the interior, by some independent tribes which occasionally become troublesome to the government. The central part is high and mountainous, giving rise to many rivulets. The department is divided into thirteen districts.

1. **瓊山** *Kiungshán* is in the shape of a kite, the body of which forms the northeast portion of the department, including its capital; while the tail stretches off in a narrow strip of land towards the southwest. The body is nearly round, with a diameter of twenty miles; the tail has nearly twice that extent.

2. **澄邁** *Chingmái* lies westward and southward from Kiungshán. It is in shape a parallelogram; stretching thirty-eight miles from north to south, and twelve from east to west.

3. **定安** *Ting-án* lies on the south of Kiungshán, and resembles it in shape; but is of less extent, the body being smaller and the tail shorter.

4. **文昌** *Wancháng* is situated on the east of Ting-án, extending thirty-five miles from north to south, and about thirty from east to west.

5. **會同** *Hwuitung* is bounded on the north by Wancháng, on the west by Ting-án, on the south by Lóh-hwui, and on the east by the sea. It extends about fifteen miles from north to south, and twenty-four from east to west.

6. **樂會** *Lóh-hwui* is bounded on the north by Hwuitung and Ting'án, on the south by Lingshui and Wánchau, and on the east by the sea. On the west it terminates in a point. It stretches about fifty miles from east to west, and twelve from north to south.

7. **臨高** *Linkáu* lies on the west of Chingmái, having Ting'án on the south, and Tánchau on the west, while its northern side is washed by the sea.

8. **儋州** *Tánchau* has Linkau, Kiungshán, and Ting'án on the east; Yáichau and Kán'an on the south, and Chánghwá on the west and southwest, while the north and northwest sides are washed by the sea. It extends forty miles from north to south, and thirty from east to west.

9. **昌化** *Chánghwá* has Tánchau on the east, Kán'an on the south, and the sea on the west and north. It extends about twenty miles from north to south, and thirty from east to west.

10. **萬州** *Wánchau* is bounded on the north by Lóh-hwui, and on the west and southwest by Lingshui, while the remaining sides on the south and east are washed by the sea. It extends about twenty-four miles from north to south, and thirty-five from east to west.

11. **陵水** *Lingshui* lies on the south and west of Wánchau, and stretches from southeast to northwest about forty miles, and twelve from the southwest to the northwest.

12. **崖州** *Yáichau* forms the most southern portion of the island. Its greatest extent from east to west is fifty-four miles, and forty from north to south.

13. **感恩** *Kán'an* lies westward and northward from Yáichau, and between it and Chánghwá; it extends about twenty miles from north to south, and thirty from east to west.

The chief towns of these districts are so situated as to form a ring quite around the island. Commencing on the northeast they stand in the following order: Wancháng, Hwuitung, Lóh-hwui, Wánchau, Lingshui, Yáichau, Kán'an, Chánghwá, Tánchau, Linkáu, Chingmái, Kiungshán, and Ting'án. This last city, however, deviates somewhat from its proper place in the ring. On the map of the department there is a line drawn nearly parallel with the coast, and about midway between the coast and the centre of the island. This line forms a circle, and the people residing within it are called 黎 *h*, some of whom are independent.

X. **理猺廳** *Layau ting*, or the inferior department of Láyán,

is situated on the west of Lienchau. It is chiefly inhabited by wild uncivilized tribes. It is sometimes called Lienshán ting.

XI. 佛岡廳 *Fáhkáng ting*, or the inferior department of *Fáhkáng*, is bounded on the north by Lienchau and Shauchau, on the east by Hwuichau, on the south by Kwángchau, and on the west by Sháuking. In extent of territory these two departments correspond to the districts, and of course are not subdivided.

XII. 連州 *Lien chau* is bounded on the north by Húnán, on the east by Shauchau and *Fáhkáng*, on the south by Kwángsí, and on the west by Láyáu. It is divided into two districts.

1. 連山 *Lienshán* extends about thirty-five miles from north to south, and about thirty from east to west. The district is sometimes called Lienchau.

2. 陽山 *Yangshán* lies on the south of the last named district, and is little inferior to it in territorial extent.

XIII. 羅定州 *Lóting chau*, or the department of *Lóting*, is bounded on the north by Sháuking, and on the east and south by Káuchau, and on the west by Kwángsí. It is divided into two districts, while about one third part of it remains under the jurisdiction of the chief officer of the department.

1. 東安 *Tung'án* forms the eastern portion of the department, extending about forty miles from north to south, and thirty-five from east to west.

2. 西寧 *Sining* forms the western portion of the department, is bounded on the north by Fungchuen, on the east and northeast by *Tung'án*, on the southeast and south by *Lóting chau* (district), and on the west by Kwángsí.

XIV. 南雄州 *Nánhiung chau*, or the department of *Nánhiung*, is bounded on the north and east by Kiángsí, on the south by Hwuichau, and on the west by Sháuchau. It has one district, besides a portion of territory that remains under the jurisdiction of the chief magistrate or prefect of the department.

1. The portion of the department which is under the prefecture is bounded on the north and east by Kiángsí, on the south by Chíhing, and on the west by Jinhwá. It has within its limits the principal sources of the North river.

2. 始興 *Chihing* comprises the southwestern portion of the department, and is bounded on the north by *Nánhiung chau* (district), on the east by Kiángsí, on the south by Ungyuen, and on the west by Kinkiang and Jinhwá.

XV. 嘉應州 *Kiaying chau*, or the department of *Kiaying*, is bounded on the north by *Fukien*, on the east and south by *Cháu-chau*, on the west by *Hwuichau*, and on the northwest by *Kíngsí*. It is divided into four districts, with a portion remaining under the jurisdiction of the prefecture. This on the northeast, borders upon *Fukien*, on the east upon *Tapú*, on the south on *Fungshun*, on the west on *Hingning*, and on the north on *Pingyuen*.

1. 興寧 *Hingning* is bounded on the northeast by *Kiaying chau* (district), on the east by *Fungshun*, on the south by *Chánglòh*, and on the west by *Lungchuen*.

2. 長樂 *Chánglòh* is bounded on the north by *Hingning*, on the east by *Kieyang*, on the south by *Lufung*, and on the west by *Yungán*, *Höyuen*, and *Lungchuen*.

3. 平遠 *Pingyuen* is bounded on the north by *Kíngsí* and *Fukien*, on the east by *Chinping*, on the south by *Kiaying chau* (district), and on the west by *Kíngsí*.

4. 鎮平 *Chinping* is bounded on the north by *Fukien*, on the east and south by *Kiaying chau* (district), and on the west by *Pingyuen*.

(To be continued.)

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: notices of changes among Chinese officers, compiled from the Peking Gazettes; Flípú's death; disgrace of Niú Kien; execution of Yü Púyun; visit of Hienling to Macao; restoration of Kishen; coolies at the Meiling pass; appointment of Kiying; arrest of the demagogue Tsien Kiáng; disturbances in the provinces; appointment of Hwáng Antung; Kishen at Jehó; Flíáng's return from Formosa; military schools; proclamation against lotteries; Yisiáng appointed Tartar commandant at Canton; Yiking's restoration; officers in Formosa; Kiying's arrival in Canton; visit to Hongkong, and exchange of ratification of the treaty; Roman Catholic chapel at Hongkong; payment of hong debts, and losses by riot; the Eastern Globe.*

THE following notices of changes among Chinese officers have been compiled for us from the Peking Gazettes and other sources. They afford a partial view of the constant succession of entry into office and retirement from it, which is going on in the empire of China.

March 2d, Thursday. Ching Liutsái, 程商采 the new governor in

Kwángtung, may be expected in another month. He has been removed from the government of Kiángsu, in consequence of the newly appointed governor of the canals and transport of grain being his relative by marriage. That governor (by name Li Siángfan 李湘綦) has the rank and title of a governor-general (tsungtu), and Ching Liutsái, as the junior officer has had therefore to (*hwuipi*) retire and avoid him, it being the Chinese rule, in all such cases, that the junior give way to the senior. Ching Liutsái was formerly here as the judicial secretary of the province, and bears a good reputation; but he is not thought to be the equal in ability of Liáng Páucháng 梁寶常 who has just left us for the government of Shántung, in which he replaces Tóhwanpú 托渾布, who has retired on the score of ill health.

March 3d, Friday. Sü Kitien, 徐繼畬 the new judicial secretary to the government of Kwángtung, has reached Canton, and taken the seals of office out of the hands of the ignorant and feeble man of mere form, Kung Kiyin. This last-named officer has for some time been acting as secretary, both in the department of justice and of the gabel. His own proper office is the commissariat, to the duties of which he will now return. The Kwáng-chau fú, Yí Chánghwá, has had charge of these duties for some days, in consequence of the recent death of Silápan 西拉本: he is a man of good disposition, but equally with Kung Kiyin, a formalist, bound in by the strictly prescribed rules and observances of office.

Silápan, who has recently died, was a very different man. Belonging to the permanent garrison of Yli, on the northwest frontiers, he was born and brought up in those distant regions, among the wild Cossacks of the steppes, and the Túrks of Cashgar and Yarkand. He saw service in the wars against Jehanguir Khoja, 張克兒 in 1826-27, and 1830, when he gained for himself some distinction, under the auspices of the great duke, Chángling 長齡, and of his colleague, the late Yáng Yüchun 楊遇春. In the close of 1833, he obtained by the recommendation of Pi-chang 璧昌, the then commissioner on the Mohammedan frontier, an office at Moukden; from which in 1837, he was called to Peking and placed in the Colonial office. Thence, Yishán obtained permission to bring him in his cortége to Canton, with the rank of a táutái; and here he had till the peace been busily engaged, from the period when the beleaguement of Canton was removed, in June 1841, pursuing active measures for blocking up the channels of the river, and for defending the approaches to Canton by strong batteries. All the new defenses of Canton were erected under his eye and direction. The irregular manner in which his life has been spent accounts for his early death at 39, when he had just received a permanent appointment in Canton province.

4th. Chau Tientsiöh 周天爵, the cruel tyrant, who as governor-general in Húkwáng, cut the lips of so many smokers or alleged smokers of opium, and was at length disgraced for beating a prisoner to death, has been permitted to retire, after having retrieved for himself his lost rank. Sent to Canton to atone for his offenses by meritorious exertions, he labored with Silápan and others on the defenses, and assembling of militia about Canton; and the kind recommendation of Yishán and others obtained for so bad a man the rank of a prefect, with which he was ordered up to Kiángnán, to labor under Kiying. He did not arrive, however, till after the peace was

concluded. Shortly after that, the governors of the Yellow river and of the Canals and Transport being disgraced, Chau Tientsiòh was placed temporarily into one of the vacant appointments. From this he has retired, on the score of sickness, to end his life in the enjoyment of wealth and honor.

5th. The imperial high commissioner, Ilipú, died last evening. Though he had been complaining for some days, no danger was apprehended, and his sudden death, therefore, has taken every one by surprise. Ilipú was the grandson or great-grandson (we are not sure which) of a brother, either of the emperor Yungching, or of his son Kienlung; who was expelled from the imperial house,—still wearing, however, and transmitting to his posterity the privilege of wearing a red girdle, as a badge of his having belonged to the blood imperial. He has been all his life a provincial officer, and his services have been chiefly in the southwest; he having held various subordinate offices in Yunnán, and afterwards made governor of Kweichau, from which rank he was appointed to succeed Yuen Yuen 阮元 as governor-general of Yunnán and Kweichau. After remaining for some years in that governorship, he was removed in 1839 to that of the Two Kiáng, and about the same time was appointed to a seat in the Cabinet, or council of six. The governorship of the Two Kiáng was still retained by him in 1840, when Chusan was first taken: the seal of a high commissioner was then given to him; he repaired immediately to Ningpo and Chínhai, where he remained, heartily coöperating with Kishen in his pacific policy, till after the restoration of Chusan, early in 1841. Yükien 裕謙, a Mongol, had been acting as governor-general of the Two Kiáng during Ilipú's stay at Ningpo; and had taken every occasion to cast contempt upon the policy pursued by him and Kishen. His representations being listened to at court, the seal of high commissioner was taken from Ilipú and given to Yükien, who arrived at Chínhai very shortly after the release by Ilipú of captain (now major) Anstruther and the other prisoners. Yükien, chafed at the escape of those prisoners from his hands, began a course of savage violence, which commenced with the cruel murder of captain Stead, after many tortures, and ended only with the tyrant's death on the taking of Chínhai in Oct. 1841.

Ilipú, disgraced, and at one time condemned to death, was actually reduced to a condition of slavery, when the constant failure of the imperial arms prepared his sovereign again to try a pacific policy; to carry out which, Kíying was sent to Hángchau early in 1842, and Ilipú attached to him as a subordinate. On the taking of Chápú, Ilipú addressed the British commander-in-chief, received the released prisoners from Chápú, and effected the liberation also of the English prisoners then at Hángchau. He continued this correspondence, at first alone, but afterwards (being elevated to the rank of lieutenant-general and to the command of Chápú) in concert with Kíying until the investment of Nanking; and from that time till the conclusion of the peace, and departure of the fleet from the Yángtsz' kiáng, he continued to join Kíying and Niú Kien in all communications. Kíying was then placed in the government of the Two Kiáng, and Ilipú received once more the seal of high commissioner, together with the rank of general, and the command of the Tartar garrison of Canton.

6th. Niú Kien 牛繼任 has been conveyed to Peking, and condemned to death as a traitor. The emperor is indignant that he chose rather to escape from the captured batteries of Wúsung, than to remain there and die the death of a faithful minister. Niú Kien is an able officer, and has borne a high reputation. He is a native of Kansu province, and though not himself a Mussulman, has much of the loftier stature and bearing of the Mohammedan race, by which that province has been in great degree peopled.

He was for some years about the court, and occupied in 1832 one of the subordinate offices of the Administrative Council (under the cabinet). He then became a secretary to one of the provincial governments: from the senior secretariship in Shensi, he was transferred to the government of Shánsí; and from that to the office of governor-general of the Two Kiáng, on the death of Yükien, who had succeeded Ilipú in that office as well as in the high commission.

9th. Intelligence has reached Canton, that Yü Púyun was actually beheaded at Peking, on the 24th of January. It is with sincere regret that we see the severity, which the imperial cabinet has deemed it necessary to show toward the feeble instruments it employed during the recent war, carried to this extreme. And our regret is increased in this instance, by esteem for the man's personal character, and by the knowledge that his conduct as a soldier deserved a better fate,—by the conviction also that it is on the false charges of the savage Yükien's relatives, and not on any real military fault, that his condemnation has been grounded.

Yü Púyun was a native of Sz'chuen, and has worked his way upwards, as is so commonly the case in China, from the ranks. His personal exertions, not interest, obtained for him his earlier promotions: and the fire and energy of his character have no doubt had much to do with his later elevation. He was commander-in-chief in Kweichau in 1831, from whence he was called to take part in the contest with the mountaineer insurgents of Kwángtung and Húnán in the following year. He then took command of the forces in Fukien, and from thence was called to Chekiáng after the loss of Chusan in 1840. He was on the point, after a time, of returning to Fukien: but the people of Ningpo intreated that he would not leave them; and he was soon appointed to succeed the feeble old Chu Tingpiú, who had for many previous years held command in Chekiáng. Yü Púyun commanded the forces, and was with that portion of them that occupied the suburbs of Chinhái, when that town fell on the 10th of October, 1841; he withdrew his scattered troops to Ningpo; thence he attempted negotiation, but left the city precipitately on the approach of the steamers on the 13th. He hovered about Ningpo, during all the time it was occupied by the British; but never met the enemy in actual conflict. On the evacuation of Ningpo, he reoccupied it, till ordered up to Peking.

15th. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary has been visited at Macao by one of the officers of the Chinese high commission—Hienling, a Tartar lieut.-general, who was accompanied in his visit by two officers of the British commission. They traveled by water to Híangshán, and thence crossed the country, a distance of about twenty to twenty-five miles;—the first part a hilly and very beautiful country, the latter mostly level. The chief object of this visit on the part of the Chinese officer was to give assurance that no other than Kíying is likely to succeed Ilipú, as high commissioner.

31st. The intelligence from Peking and the provinces during the last half month has been of trifling importance. As a contrast to Yü Púyun, beheaded for not having chosen death rather than ignominious life, is set off the favor of the emperor to the child of Chin Hwáching 陳化成, the commander-in-chief in Kiángsi, who died fighting behind the defenses of Wú-sung. His own son Chin Tingfáng 陳廷芳 is to succeed to the hereditary title conferred on his deceased father. His adopted son, Chin Tingfan 陳廷綦 receives the degree of a kijin, or *magister artium*. And his grandson Chin Chinshí 陳振世 is to be presented for the emperor's further manifestation of favor, as soon as he shall be of age.

A new edition of the *Ta Tsing Yilung Chi*, or Complete Statistics of the reigning dynasty, has just been brought to a conclusion. A long list is exhibited of the different officers, mostly of high rank, who have had the care of its compilation, or rather revision.

Kishen's liberation, and appointment to the office of assistant resident at Yarkand is noticed. It has been a subject of surprise that this officer was not sooner restored to favor. To restore him to the position he before held is no longer possible. His hereditary rank has passed to another branch of the family; and his princely fortune has become the prey of others. Kishen is we are told the son (by some said to be an adopted son only) of a high officer of Kienlung's reign. He is also connected by marriage with the families of several of the highest officers of the late and present reigns. He already held an office of trust about the court, while under the age of 20. He was a secretary to one of the provincial governments at the age of 27. He soon ran through the various grades, and from ruling a minor province, was appointed to the important government of Sz'chuen, before he was 40, and from that was shortly after removed to the highest governorship, that of Chili in 1830 or 1831. It was in this office that he first met the English, on the visit of the plenipotentiaries, admiral and captain Elliot, to the mouth of Pei ho, in 1840. Appointed high commissioner, he repaired to Canton in the close of that year. Lin Tsesü being disgraced, and the affairs in the south still needing the high commissioner's presence, Kishen exchanged the governorship of Chili for that of the Two Kwáng. But the warlike policy prevailing over the more pacific one, and the denunciations of I'liáng, who was then lt.-governor of Kwángtung, being loud against Kishen, he was soon disgraced even more than Lin Tsesü had been, and was conveyed in chains to Peking. Charged with many grave offenses in his negotiations for peace, Kishen was adjudged guilty, deprived of all his property (which has been stated at an enormous amount), and condemned to hard labor at the military stations. Nor was it until very lately that he was released, and restored again to rank. His liberation and restoration may be regarded as strong tokens of the continuance of pacific purposes in the imperial councils.

April 5th. We perceive that a Lewchewan mission has been at Peking. The mild Lewchewans are well pleased with their subordination to China; for it gives their country some importance to be the kindly regarded tributary of so great an empire. Their subjection to Japan, or to the prince of Satzuma, is more real, and far more onerous. The Lewchewan junk mentioned on page 278, as having been wrecked on Chekiáng, has been carried round to Fuchau fú, where it is to be repaired, and the crew returned to their homes. These islanders are always treated with a kindness by the Chinese government, which strongly contrasts with the rigor of the Japanese; although the uniformity of language, greater freedom of intercourse, and similarity of institutions, must always assimilate them more to the latter than to the former nation.

8th. The new governor (or fúyuen) of Kwángtung, Ching Liutsái, reached Canton yesterday, and takes the seal of office to-day.

10th. It is said that the coolies of the Meiling pass, by whom teas and merchandize from Fukien and the more northern provinces have been for so many years conveyed across the Pass, are fearful that in the carrying out of the new arrangements, and the opening of the ports, they will find their occupation gone; and they vow violent opposition to measures so injurious to their interests. Their numbers amount to some hundreds of thousands.

April 19th. It is no longer doubtful that Kiying will succeed Ili-pú as high commissioner, taking again the seal which he recently handed over to him. Kiying is a man of energy and decision of character, possessed rather

of good sense than of much ability. He has more of the rough soldier than of the courtier in his composition. And yet his services have chiefly been about the court, where he presided over the armed police of Peking, and over several of the officers of court ceremony during a number of years. He was also a president of the Board of Rites. He was afterwards sent to Moukden in Liántung, as general commanding in chief in Mantchouria. From this office he had just returned to Peking, when he was last year sent out to supersede the old general commanding the garrison of Canton; but was immediately after the appointment, intrusted with the seal of high commissioner, and sent to Hángchau to meet the British forces then moving towards the Yángtsz' kiáng. In coming to Canton, Kíying does not resign his appointment as governor-general of the Two Kiáng; it is to be held temporarily, during his absence, by Picháng, who, for many years in command of the Mohammedan frontier, and resident at Yárkand, has recently, after holding for a few months the government of Shensi, been removed to the command of the garrison of Fuchau. Not having yet proceeded to Fuchau, he has been stayed from going thither, and ordered to hasten to Nanking.

20th. Tsien Kiáng, the political incendiary, who has been for some time past the chief agent in stirring up at Canton a feeling of popular excitement against the peace with England, has been seized. He was carefully watched for some time, till found guilty of an overt act of insubordination, when he was forthwith seized by order of the new governor. Another incendiary has been seized with him; and inquiries are set on foot after sundry others. Tsien Kiáng is a native of Hangchau: once an officer, he has been for some years merely an attaché of officers, having for some offense been expelled the civil service. His power of mischief has been in his literary talent, conjoined with unblushing insolence towards all authority.

May 1st. A band of more than a hundred armed men is looking about the hills to the northward of Canton, levying tribute upon all passengers, and eluding every attempt to surprize them. The government feels itself so feeble at this moment, that even such a band of men as this becomes to it a subject of alarm.

The secret associations which are so numerous in China hold the government in considerable dread of them: for, though the political objects in which some of them originated are now nearly forgotten, yet are they for the most part composed of such dregs of society, that there is every reason to believe, that no good occasion to break out into disturbance would be passed by. The incendiaries by whom the British factory was burned in December last are said to have been of the Sanhóh Hwui, or Triad Society, made known to Europe by the interesting details regarding it, which were collected by the late Dr. Milne, and published in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of London*.

Disturbances among the people are not confined to this province. In Kiángsi and A'nhwui, there have been riots also during the past few months. Húnán is at all times a troubled province. Formosa, rarely free from riot, is now the scene of serious disturbance among the people inhabiting the more mountainous country of the centre of the island. And piracy is rife along the whole coast. We hear, however, more of what takes place in this province than in others. The naval commander-in-chief is now on a cruise to the westward, one of his officers there having been completely overpowered by the piratical bands. At Macao, on the 25th ult., a band of 200 men resisted the Chinese soldiers brought to disperse them or seize some of their number, and did not yield till several of them had been killed, and about 40 taken prisoners: when the rest effected their escape under cover of the confusion which they had made by setting fire to the house they were in.

31st. Hwáng Antung has been transferred to the Judicial secretariship in Canton, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sii Kitien to the Financial and Territorial secretariship in Fukien. Sii tájin has given satisfaction during the short period that he has been in office here. But much advantage may be expected to arise from the retention as a local officer at Canton of one so much concerned as is Hwáng Antung in all the new arrangements of commercial and political intercourse between China and Great Britain. And while this is the case, the exchange for Canton in other respects will not be found to be for the worse: and for Fuchau, the exchange will be very much better, as Tsang Wángyen (a native of this part of the country, born and brought up amid violent prejudices against foreigners, and himself a chief opponent of the concession of any privileges to them) is removed from the office to which Sii Kitien succeeds. It will not perhaps be without advantage that Sii tájin, a friend and now the guest of Hwáng tájin, has to repair to Peking to receive the imperial instructions, and may thus have an opportunity afforded him of removing some imperial misconceptions regarding foreigners.

Kishen 琦善 will not have to pursue his journey to Yarkand. After he had obtained the imperial permission to take thither with him his two sons, Kungcháu 公照 and Kungkium 公均, and when he was on the point of starting for his new post, he was transferred from the office of assistant resident there, to that of general commanding at Jehó. It is thought that this office, too, is but temporary, to render his elevation to his former rank gradual, and that he will soon succeed to Kiying's 耆英 government of the Two Kiáng, or join him at Canton by being appointed Ki Kung's 祁墳 successor.

Our late Lt.-governor, Liáng Páucháng's 梁寶常 removal was a subject of regret at the time: for we were sorry to lose a man of his energy of character, at a post of such importance as Canton. He has been, however, worthily succeeded by the present governor, Ching Liutsái 程喬采: and it might have been otherwise had he remained here, to be removed (as he now is from his new government of Shántung) by the necessity of mourning during 27 months for the death of his mother. It is said that the enemy of the English, Tsang Wángyen 曾望顏 (to whose office of Financial secretary in Fukien, our late criminal judge at Canton has been transferred) is the successor of Liáng Páucháng in Shántung. Of this, however, we have no certain information.

H. E. Iliáng 怡良 the governor-general of Fukien and Chekiáng, has returned from Formosa. The fatigues of the journey have compelled him to ask for a month's furlough. Tahungá 達洪阿 the general of Formosa, and his colleagues in the massacre of the prisoners, are being conveyed to Peking, for trial by the Board of Punishments. Iliáng will be remembered by those who have been long in Canton, as the governor here during the time of both Lin and Kishen's rule, and the opponent of Kishen in his negotiations for peace in 1840-41. He has been through life a provincial officer, as has also his brother Kweiliáng 桂良, now gov.-general of Yunnán and Kweichau. He holds a high character for probity and honesty of purpose: by marriage he is allied with the imperial house: and we are glad to hear it rumored that he has been granted the honorary distinction of guardian of the crown prince.

2d. A species of military schools has recently been established in the villages around Canton, for providing in times of peace a militia for the defense of the country in war. A new shield has just been introduced into them, made of rattan, with the addition of a thick padding of cotton, so that musket balls will not penetrate it. The unpadded rattan shields were *believed* to be a sufficient defense, at the time of the breaking out of the war, and we remember many falling victims to their too confident trust in them, in one of their encounters with British musketry in the streets of Canton.

3d. The governor-general has issued a proclamation against lotteries; and the superintendent of customs (hoppo), one against smuggling and unlicensed dealers in foreign trade. The Chinese are indebted to the European government of Macao for the introduction of lotteries, the first idea of which the gambling spirit of the people at once seized hold of, and carried to its utmost extent, not upon the large scale of western nations, but upon so minute a scale as to pervade all the ordinary concerns of life. Many a Chinese of the lower classes about Canton trusts to a lottery for his butcher's meat!—The spirit of gambling and the spirit of smuggling are now so rife in this part of China that we can indulge no hope that either of these proclamations will meet with the least success.

4th. Yisiáng 奕湘, a titled member (*kung* or duke) of the imperial house, has been appointed successor to Ilipú 伊里布, in the command of the Tartar garrison of Canton. He was one of the lieut.-generals here in the time of Lin's campaign against the opium: and was understood to be opposed to that officer's violent measures, and to have sent to the court a statement of his objections to them. He bore during his stay here a good reputation for probity and good sense: and though from his relationship to the throne he was much courted, he carefully avoided mingling in the party concerns of the place. *Yi kungyé* (as from his *title* he will be called) has been for some time past the general at Ouliasoutai 烏里雅蘇台, commanding the army of observation on the Russian frontier. His successor in this command is to be Yihing 奕興, another scion of the imperial house, whose name we do not remember to have observed, until his appointment, a little while since, to the command among the Ortoos Mongols, at the northern bend of the Yellow river.

Yiking 奕經, the late 'awe-spreading general' at Hángchau, has, we regret to see, already been remitted the punishment of death to which he was condemned, and been even raised again to office. He has succeeded Kishen in the office of assistant resident at Yarkand. His colleague Wanwei 文蔚, less blameworthy than himself, has also been restored to office, having been likewise appointed to a command in Eastern Turkestan.

Háipu 海樸 has been recalled from Tibet, and Mangpáu 孟保, who has for a long time been stationed in that country, succeeds him as resident at Lassa.

The denunciation of the Formosan massacre by the emperor himself has been published. It is now acknowledged by all the officers on that island, that the two vessels, their contests with which were so much vaunted, were both cast by stress of weather on their shores. The tyrant Táhungá 達洪阿, and the weak intendant Yáu Yung 姚瑩, who, though well disposed himself, allowed Táhungá to lead him, are both severely rebuked by the emperor, and ordered up to Peking, to be tried by the Grand Council,

in concert with the Board of Punishments. We regret to observe in the imperial proclamations an exhibition of soreness of feeling, at having acted in this matter in compliance with the wishes of "outer barbarians;" for, though professing to "look with the same eye upon those within and those without the pale of the empire," he seems yet to view the former with a far more partial eye than the latter. We are sorry also to find that the chifu of Taiwan, Hiung Yipan 熊一本, who was far from showing any mercy to the prisoners under his charge, has been advanced to the intendency of the island as successor of Yáu Yung.

5th. Kiyng, high commissioner for the conclusion of arrangements of peace with England, reached Canton, and proceeded to his temporary residence at the college Yuehwá, yesterday forenoon. He was met, the previous day, by the officers of the commission who had been with Pípi, and by the principal local officers. His own suite was small, consisting only of two or three subordinate officers for employment in minor duties.

Kiyng left Nanking on the 17th of April, and traveling by way of Háng-chau, where he spent a few days, reached the Meiling pass about the 26th ultimo.

H. E. Kiyng, commissioner on the part of H. I. Majesty, on his arrival at Canton, directed that all the salutes and ceremonies usual on such occasions should be withheld; he made his entry without any parade. On the 6th, lieutenant-col. Malcolm, c. b., Mr. Morrison, and capt. Balfour, went into the city to pay a visit to his excellency, whom they found in good health. On the 16th, he issued a proclamation to the people of Canton, informing them of the arrangements for trade, and directing them to receive these orders with respectful obedience, as the emperor's commands. On the 22d, H. E. and suite, with Hienling, assistant commissioner, and Hwáng Antung, who had before visited Hongkong, went to Whampoa, where they embarked on board the steam-frigate Akbar, and in company with all the officers of H. B. M. then in Canton, proceeded in her to Hongkong, where she arrived on the evening of the 23d inst. Several inferior officers and attendants had preceded his excellency to Hongkong in war junks, and on the arrival of the Akbar, these joined the procession from the landing-place to the house which had been fitted up for the use of the Chinese officers. On Saturday, Kí-ying dined in private with sir H. Pottinger, and on Monday, the 26th, at 5 o'clock p. m. the ceremony of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Nanking took place,—ten months after the agreement thereto by the same high officers on the banks of the Yángtsz' kiáng. A guard of honor was in attendance, and a large company of residents of Hongkong had also assembled to witness the ceremony; and as soon as the treaties were exchanged, a royal salute was fired, and responded to from the forts and shipping. Her majesty's proclamation, declaring Hongkong to be a possession of the crown

was read by Lt.-col. Malcolm, and when this was finished, and Kíying had retired, the Royal Warrant was read, appointing sir Henry Pottinger, governor of the colony of Hongkong and its dependencies. These and other documents connected with the new government of the island, and also more particulars concerning this visit of Kíying, will be given in the next number of the Repository.

In the evening of the same day, a large dinner party was given at Government House in honor of the Chinese commissioner, who with his suite enjoyed themselves merrily. On Tuesday, Kíying made the circuit of the island in the Akbar, and next day returned to the provincial city in the same vessel.

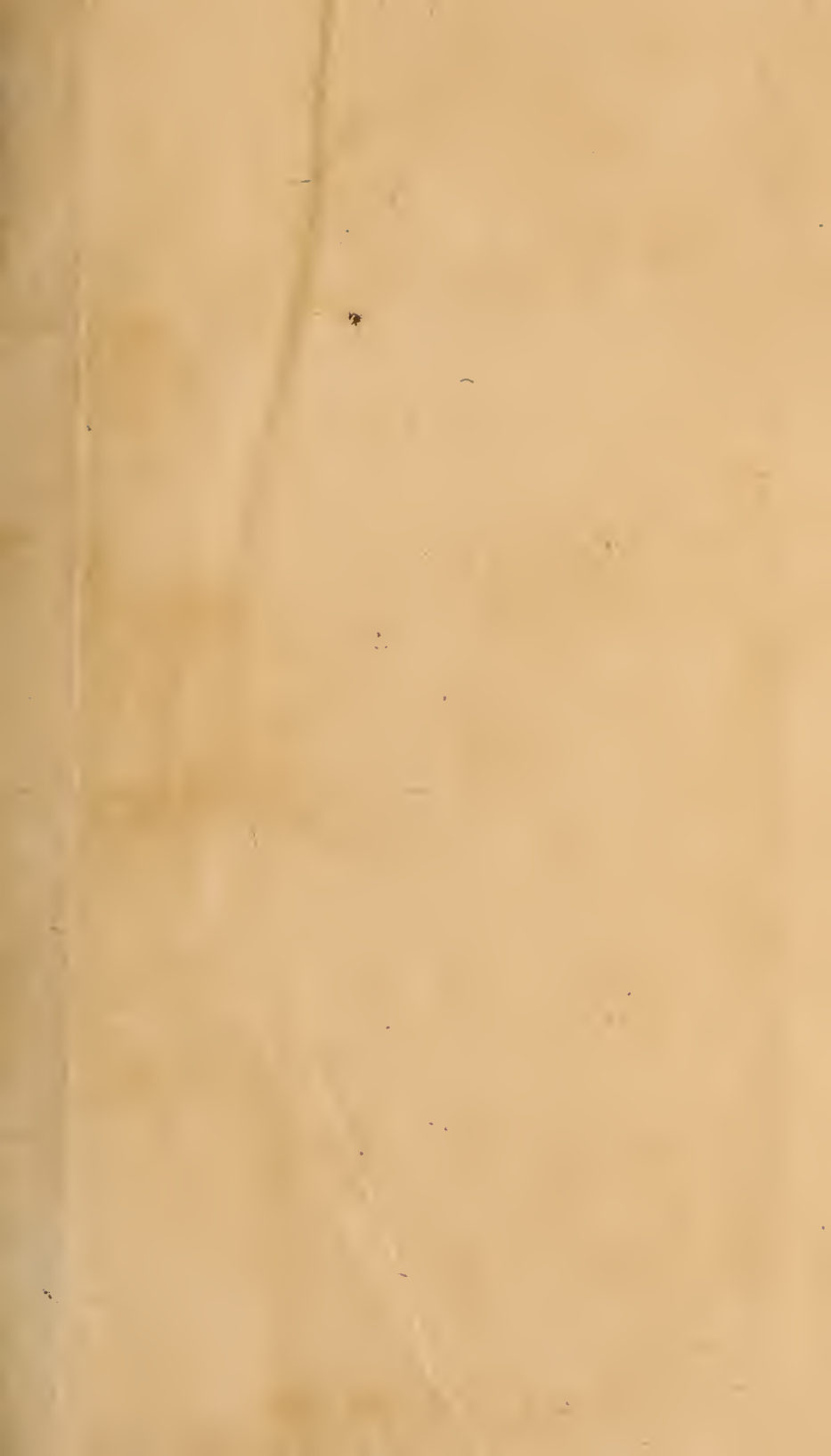
A Roman Catholic chapel, called the church of the Conception, was consecrated at Hongkong on the 11th inst. "The chapel is built in the form of an oblong square, and measures 112 feet from the threshold to the altar, and 48 feet in breadth. The roof is 140 feet long, supported by eight pillars; the nave is 25 feet wide by 52 feet long. It is calculated to contain about a thousand persons, and its erection cost nearly \$9000, two thirds of which was subscribed by foreign residents in China." The amount of contributions to the building, as acknowledged in the Canton Press of the 17th inst. is

From English and Portuguese gentlemen in Macao,	4466
From English gentlemen and regiments in Hongkong,	497
From Portuguese and others in Hongkong, - -	107
From Abp. Segui and several Spanish gentlemen, -	942

Spanish dollars 6012

Payment on hong debts and of losses by the riot. A large instalment has just been paid to the creditors on the debts of the Hingtae, Kingqua, and Mowqua hongs through captain Balfour at Canton. The amount of losses sustained by Americans at the destruction of the factories last December, amounting to about \$250,000, was also paid during the last month, agreeable to the promise of H. E. Kí Kung to commodore Kearny before the latter's departure. The walls of the three hongs which were then consumed, have been partially taken down, and much of the rubbish removed, but no attempts have been made to rebuild them.

The Eastern Globe and Commercial Advertiser, a new paper, appeared at Hongkong, on the 22d inst. It is printed at the same press as the Free Correspondent was, but the names of the publishers or editors are not mentioned. The typographical appearance of the two numbers which we have seen is creditable



Date Due

AP 19 '45

Ap 27 '45

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